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FIRST EDITION

SENSATIONAL.

Reported Discovery of Dr. Burdell's Assassin—Is the Mystery of Twelve Years Solved at Last?

The New York *World* of this morning publishes a five-column account of the Burdell murder, and professes to have discovered the real assassin at last. Reciting in detail the history of the great crime, and the trial of Mrs. Cunningham as the author of the tragedy, it then gives the following information, which points to Charles Jefferds as the real assassin:

Jefferds stated to the detective that on the fatal night he was visiting at the Burdell house, and was in the parlor with the young girls, and was playing the banjo for their amusement. The banjo, he said, belonged to him, and not to Snodgrass, as had before been stated. Snodgrass being only able to thumb on it a little. Dr. Burdell came in and met Mrs. Cunningham, with whom he had a violent quarrel, after which he proceeded at once to his room. Jefferds then went to the room of Mrs. Cunningham, and hearing from her the particulars of the quarrel, he became much incensed against Burdell, and volunteered to 'go up stairs and do for the old rascal." In this proposition he was encouraged by Mrs. Cunningham, and he resolved he would do it. Accordingly, drawing a two-edged, slender dagger, which he habitually carried, and being informed by her of the exact position of the doctor's room, he proceeded stealthily up stairs. The doctor was seated at his desk, looking over some papers by a single gas light. So engaged was he that he did not hear the step of his murderer, and the first intimation he had of danger was a sudden blow, struck from behind, over his shoulder, and aimed at his heart. The blow was instantly repeated, and again reiterated as rapidly as the nervous energy of the assassin could wield the knife. With a single cry of "murder!" the doomed man sprang from his chair and grappled with Jefferds; they struggled from side to side of the room, overthrowing the chairs and dragging the table out of place, the doc or striving to seize the dirk or to hold the murderous arm, the every blow of which was cutting away his life. "At one time," said Jefferds, "the old fellow caught my arm and twisted me against the wall, and for a minute I thought he'd be too many for me; but I put my hand against the wall and saved myself from going down, and with the other I reached under and hit him in the kidneys, and that fetched him. It was our fighting about the room that made the blood fly so all about on the walls. The old fellow was stronger than I gave him credit for, and we had a mighty tough tumble of it, but you see I had the knife, and I kept all the time jabbing him with that, and he bled a great deal, and that weakened him, I suppose. Yes, sir, I did that little job myself." Then musing a minute as if to recall the scene more clearly to his mind he continued, "Yes, I did for him; but he fought like the devil; I once thought he'd a got the best o' me, but the punch in the ribs fetched him." Here he sat a minute still thinking, then continued:—"D'd you go into the room? Well, you remember the map that hung on the wall—well, they could have found the marks of my hand on that map if they'd looked; once when he nearly turned me, I threw my hand back, and it struck flat against the wall or the map; but the blood weakened him I s'pose, for I soon got him under again, and that's when I hit him in the ribs and fetched him."

On the particular point, Jefferds always dwelt as if the fact that Burdell had been "nearly too many for him" was mostly impressed on his mind; then, after a minute's pause, he would add, "but then I hit him under the ribs, and that fetched him." It would seem that as the blows at first were struck while Burdell was sitting, and were rapidly repeated before he could rise up, the knife probably was stopped by the breast-bone, the collar-bone, and perhaps the bones of the neck, so that most of the cuts were superficial, merely cutting through the skin and outside tissues. It is said that one of the blows which would have proved fatal was struck from above downwards, which Jefferds' description would easily account for. Even had a vital part been touched by the weapon at the beginning of the struggle, it is exceedingly unlikely that immediate death would have ensued. Jefferds himself was, however, convinced that it was the stab in the kidneys that, as he expressed it, "fetched him."

The murder accomplished, Jefferds left the room, and was let out of the house by one of the inmates, by whom all necessary precautions were taken afterwards to cover up the tracks of the real murderer and cast suspicion in other directions.

Strange as the story seems, it was and is implicitly believed by those high in police authority, and that eminent officer, Inspector James Leonard, who has recently passed away, told the story to the writer as an undoubted fact, expressing his perfect belief that young Jefferds was unquestionably the murderer of Dr. Burdell.

The confession of Jefferds was given to the writer by the officer to whom it was made, and who, not five hours after it was made, took Jefferds into custody, or caused his arrest, on the charge of committing the double murder of Walton and Matthews. Aside from the story of Jefferds himself, the close intimacy existing between the Walton and Cunningham families, and the thorough similarity in their domestic relations, together with the well-known desperate character of Mrs. Cunningham, are all strongly corroborative of its truth.

With regard to the well known recklessness of Jefferds with respect to human life, many stories are told. He habitually went armed, and, on the slightest provocation, would shoot or cut whoever chanced to provoke his wrath. On one occasion, enraged at a fellow clerk, he jabbed a gold pen into his eye, endangering not alone the loss of the eye, but the subsequent death of the sufferer from inflammation of the brain.

At another time, in Newark, N. J., Jefferds became enraged in a bar-room about some trivial matter, and in an instant drew his ready pistol and fired. The intended victim saved himself, however, by holding up in front of himself a common bar-room chair, the thick wooden bottom of which received the ball and saved the life of the man. In fact, Jefferds himself declared that he didn't think so much of killing a man—he would cut any man out of the way for five hundred dollars in the washport, and wouldn't get caught at it either. After he was sent to the State Prison, and found with certainty that his accuser and the principal witness against him was the man whom he had cherished as a friend for so long a time, he was wild with rage, and swore that if ever he got the opportunity he would kill that officer. The detective was himself so certain of it that he heard the tidings of the death of Jefferds with unmingled satisfaction. In truth, that this young man was as bad, as false, as recklessly criminal a man as the corrupt state of our modern society can produce, there can be not the slightest doubt. And taking into calm consideration all the circumstances of the murder of Dr Burdell, and of Jefferds' confession, and of the known intimacy of the Walton and Cunningham families, he who would doubt that Charles Jefferds is the criminal would doubt that the sun had risen merely because it was hidden by clouds. The fate of Jefferds is well known.

Put on trial for the murder of Mr. Matthews, he was convicted, sentenced to imprisonment in the State prison for one year, and then to suffer death. Having remained at Sing Sing the appointed year, and the Governor failing to designate the day for his execution, and a legal muddle also occurring as to the legality of the sentence, Jefferds was still kept in confinement until his counsel could secure a final disposition of the case. While thus in custody he was murdered in Sing Sing Prison a few months since by a fellow convict, which last murderer is now awaiting trial for the killing of the whole assassin, whom he had unwarrantably sent to his last account.

And so, at last, after twelve long years of waiting, the veil is lifted from the mysterious Burdell murder, and doubtless for a short time public interest will once more centre about the once notorious house, No. 31 Bond street.

A CONFESSION.

Statement of Sebastian Hupfer, the Maniac Child-Murderer.

From the Quincy Whig, Feb. 12.

Some days ago we published an account of a horrible tragedy that occurred in Hannibal, wherein a father strangled his daughter, a little girl aged about eight years, and then cut her little heart out and drank the blood from it while yet it was quivering. Since the perpetration of the crime the man has been declared insane, and the authorities of Hannibal have sent him to the jail at Palmyra. Day before yesterday he penned the following statement of the affair in German (his native tongue), and requested the jailor to "give it to the highest judge in the county to be translated." Mr. John Baum, a justice of the peace and a very intelligent German at Palmyra, translated the paper, which we give word for word:—

"I, son of God, formerly Sebastian Hupfer, wish to say a few words to the world. I believe I was the father of five children; one of them died, another was strangled by its mother. She was crazy; that was the cause of the death of both children. God our Father willed it thus; His will was done, and she is free. She has secured a divorce from me. I believe this to be the cause of the death of the third child. I killed it, it is true, but I was not the cause of her death, and therefore do not feel myself guilty of the crime. I believed to have seen the Devil in her (the child). I had made a covenant with God, the Father, to catch the Devil if I should have an opportunity. I now believe her mother is dead, and I have seen her mother's devil in her. After she was divorced from me, she wanted to marry me again. I had sworn by God, our Father, never to live with her again. I did not wish to change my good spirit for a bad one, and, therefore, did not wish to break my word. I still have two children; they belong to the male sex, and, therefore, sons of God. The three that are dead were of the female sex, and were daughters of their mother. It came into my mind, God, the Father, gave it to me, that He was once married, and His wife secured a divorce from Him because He did not obey her. His wife's name was Devil. Man says Adam and Eve were in the Paradise, and I swear that he who follows me will get there. Man says there was a certain apple-tree in Paradise, to eat of the fruit thereof God, the Father, had forbidden His children. God, the Father, died of grief and sorrow. He was an industrious man and a good gardener. His divorced wife left Him and went to another land, and left Adam and Eve with Him. After the Father died the Devil returned to Paradise and desired her children to obey her. She took an apple from the forbidden tree and gave it to Eve to eat. She took it and ate it; then she gave one to Adam, but Adam would not eat, he would not obey the Devil, and, therefore, he became odious to all persons—that is, to the Devil and the woman, and so am I. Man does not believe in Christ because he was not as firm as I. He did not complete his work. He was a coward, and was not the man that I am to follow up what he had promised his Father, to wit:—To catch the Devil. He was not firm, the devils have caught him, and he had to die. If you do not believe me do not let me die, but have me beheaded, and if my head rises, then I have told the truth; but if it falls I have been a liar. The paradise or death is open to me. There are but two ways—life and death. Hell is the earth—heaven the paradise. When you have beheaded me bury my body in the middle of my garden, with my feet towards the east."

The poor maniac, after drinking the blood of the child, said that he would never again want for food or nourishment, that the blood had given him life everlasting. We are informed that since the perpetration of the deed he has not partaken of a mouthful of food. The case is, indeed, a remarkable one, and the statement he has made is, we believe, one of the most singular productions we have ever read.

MAD-STONE.

Curious History of a Remarkable Mineral.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of Saturday last tells the following:—

For the first time in our life we saw yesterday a genuine mad stone and heard its history from the owner, who inherited it from his father. The fortunate possessor is Colonel B. Lee Milam, of Waterford, Marshall county, Mississippi. Colonel Milam is a prominent citizen of his county, and his statements set at rest any doubts which we may have had about the efficacy of mad-stone in curing the bites of mad-dogs, cats, snakes, spiders, or other venomous animals or insects. Colonel Lee Milam is a native of Madison county, North Alabama, from whence he removed in 1835. The family came from Virginia, and the Colonel inherits also his middle name, being a second cousin of General Robert E. Lee.

The mad-stone in his possession is about the size of a hen egg; as heavy as so much brick and rather more porous, and is of a light clayish color. One end is flat, as if it had been sawed off, and a grain runs through the stone from end to end as it it had, in some former age, been so much wood or bone. About fifty years ago this stone was split in three or four pieces, but was carefully fastened together with a wire, which still performs its office. The stone was brought from China, in the year 1810, by Dr. Barker. The doctor died in a few years, and the stone was sold at public sale among his other property. Mr. Jarvis Milam, the Colonel's father, was the purchaser, and at his death he willed the stone to the present owner, with the condition that all the family should have the use of it as often as necessary, free of charge.

As to its virtues, Colonel Lee Milam states that it has been applied with success in over one thousand cases, and has only failed in two, and in those the parts affected could not be successfully reached. He has used it himself over two hundred and fifty times. When applied it adheres as if by suction, and usually remains on ten or twelve hours. When the poison is all extracted the stone falls off. During the process a very offensive stench fills the room, making the air sickening in the extreme. The stone is then soaked in warm water from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, when it becomes cleansed and is again ready for use. Colonel Milam assures us that he can cure any case of dog, snake, or other bite where madness or dissolution has not actually set in. Cures have been effected even as long as two weeks after the bite. Last week the stone was used successfully in several cases. It is known far many leagues around, and the people come from far and near to be healed.

Colonel Milam has been offered five thousand dollars for this wonderful stone, but always refused to entertain the proposition. He said playfully yesterday that he might sell it for ten thousand dollars if the buyer would promise to always allow him the use of it. Great is mad-stone. We are converted; what says the medical world?

—It is said that Governor Harriman, of New Hampshire, is the second applicant for office under General Grant, Charles E. Spencer being the first.

TENNESSEE.

Resignation of Brownlow as Governor.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, KNOXVILLE, Feb. 10, 1869.—To the Members of the General Assembly of Tennessee—Gentlemen:—I herewith tender my resignation as Governor of Tennessee to you, as the representatives of the loyal people of the State, the resignation to take effect on Thursday, the 25th inst. The occasion serves to express my profound sense of obligation to the officers and members of your respective houses for your faithful and generous co-operation with me in the endeavor to administer the State government for the protection of the loyal people thereof, and for the quiet and welfare of all the citizens; and also to say that if there has been any lack of complete realization of these objects, the fault has not been from want of purpose and effort on my part, nor of co operation on yours. It has been my study and labor to bring Tennessee up from the ruins in which she was left by the war, to that degree of material prosperity and progress to which she is so eminently entitled; to develop her ample resources; render efficient all her charitable and educational enterprises, and maintain her financial dignity—in a word, to place upon her the crown of dignity she so well deserves to wear. There can be no doubt our success in all these respects would have been far greater but for the fierce hostility with which the administration has been fought, from the beginning and at all points, by the Rebel element. Probably no man ever filled the office who encountered equal opposition to that through which it has been my lot to pass. How far we have succeeded in our honest purposes and honest efforts, even under these disadvantages, the present condition of the State, with her industries active, her financial credit sustained, her old lines of commerce in full operation, with new ones opening, her school system in fair working, and her eleemosynary institutions all crowded and sustained, and her future smiling with so much of promise, will sufficiently attest. Feeling as I do a lively and abiding interest in the future welfare of the State and of the Union Republican party of Tennessee, my regrets on retiring would be greater were it not that the gentleman who will succeed me for the remainder of my term—the honorable Speaker of the Senate, Mr. DeWitt C. Senter—is a loyal man, capable, tried and trusty, who is sound in his principles, and who will steadily adhere to them upon the platform of the Union Republican party of Tennessee. It will be my honor as well as my pleasure, in the new official position to which you have called me—to represent, in part, our State in the Senate of the United States—to watch over and observe her interests with as much of ability and fidelity as I may. If, at present, owing to my physical feebleness, it shall be impossible to make my voice heard in the Senate Chamber, my constituents may be assured I shall be found voting, in all cases, in favor of the principles we in common so earnestly cherish. Thanking you, gentlemen, for your generous official confidence and courtesy, I invoke upon you and the great State you represent the blessings of an all-watchful and benignant Providence. W. G. BROWNLOW.

President Johnson as a Candidate for Governor of Tennessee—His Chances of Success.

The New York *Times'* Huntsville (Tenn.) correspondent writes, on the 7th inst.:—

The absorbing topic in political circles in Tennessee is the prospective campaign of Andrew Johnson in the gubernatorial race of next August. As the time for his return to his home at Greenville approaches, the interest in the subject increases, and on every hand you hear inquiries that show very plainly that the masses are anticipating the canvass with eagerness. We have in East Tennessee a shrewd people, who love the excitement of a political canvass. They are well versed in the antecedents of their politicians and in the leading issues of the campaign, and love the personal abuse and the rencontres usually attending our political discussions. Andrew Johnson spent the earlier years of his political life studying their prejudices and tastes, and he has a strong hold upon their affections. He has had, in years gone by, many very bitter canvasses. Having always been a demagogue, it has been his misfortune at times to misjudge the popularity of measures, and on some issues he found himself arrayed against men and policies that would have defeated ordinary men. He opposed, at first, all railroad projects in East Tennessee, and used every species of demagoguery to avoid defeat when the issue was finally presented to his people. In all such contests, though contending against great odds, he was most always successful, and here he is looked upon as "a man of destiny."

HIS OPPOSITION.

He will oppose, in the first place, an organization which has thus far defied all opposition, a society or league which is thoroughly organized in every school district in East Tennessee, and which has many elements of great strength. Nine tenths of the Republican voters of East Tennessee are sworn members of the Union League. So complete and thorough has been its machinery, that it has extended its influence in every department of our social and political organization.

If elected at all, he must be chosen by the voters under the present Franchise law of the State. As I said before, nine-tenths of those voters belonging to the Republican party are identified with the Union League. Two thirds of the voters of the State are under its influence. Unless, therefore, he hopes to evade the Franchise laws (which he will hardly attempt) he must recruit very largely from the Union League. To make a square fight in this State upon the Seymour and Blair platform of last summer would result in his defeat. He must choose his platform to suit the majority of the voters of the State.

HIS STRENGTH.

This lies as much, and perhaps more, in the fact that his opponents have more vulnerable points than he can have. This is, perhaps, stating the case pretty strongly, but I think it true. He has not been identified with the issues of the State. He has for some time been judiciously disposing of his patronage, and one by one has recruited strength from his opponents. He left the State early in the war, and has a better Union record than any man who will likely be his opponent. He will not compromise himself by taking to his councils the Forrests or Footes of the State. He will set his sails to catch the popular breeze of his old mountain home. He returns to Tennessee, after an absence of four years, to find her public debt increased from $16,000 000 to about $45,000,000. He comes back to a people who are burdened with taxes and sorely suffering from unwise legislation. Their money has been squandered by corrupt officials and incompetent legislators. The people are anxious for a change. They cannot longer tolerate the incompetency and weakness of their party leaders. Never did I know of a party having so many elements of strength so near the verge of disintegration. An opposition could be organized out of the disaffected alone. Under such circumstances, and at such a time, President Johnson begins what will no doubt be one of the most exciting and bitter contests ever known in this State. It seems to me his chances of success are good. I have given you but a few of the facts from which I draw my conclusions. Never having been an admirer or a supporter of his, save once, by reason of his association with a greater and better man, you can judge of my impartiality. I cannot, of course, know what will be the result until the issues are joined and presented for our consideration. I know, however, from the present temper and state of the Union party, that it is exceedingly vulnerable, and that a vigorous opposition would prove dangerous. Governor Brownlow could no doubt command a heartier and more united support than any other of its leaders. He will, however, be out of the canvass, and his influence greatly lessened. Johnson and Stokes will, in all probability, represent the two parties, and the contest be of great interest to the people of the United States, as well as to the people of Tennessee.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Fairmount Park Assessment.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Allison, P. J.—The following important decision was this morning given by Allison, P. J.:—

We have before us the petition of owners of land embraced within the limits of Fairmount Park, with whom agreements have been made by the Commissioners of the Park for compensation to be paid to them by the City of Philadelphia, for property taken for public use, under the acts of March 24, 1817, and April 14, 1848.

The petitioners pray that interest on the sums due them by agreement shall be paid by the City of Philadelphia.

The title to and the ownership of the land taken is vested in the city of Philadelphia by the terms of the act, and compensation to the owners of property thus appropriated is to be ascertained by a jury to assess damages, or by agreement with the Commissioners.

The third section of the act of March 26, 1867, provides that in any case in which the Commissioners may agree with the owners of any part of the ground as to the price, they shall report the same to the Court of Quarter Sessions, and if confirmed and approved by the Court, it shall be conclusive on the city. And by the sixteenth section of the supplement of April 16, 1868, it is further provided:—Whenever any report of the Commissioners or of the jury shall have been confirmed by the Court, the valuation made shall be forthwith paid by the city of Philadelphia.

It will thus be seen that the action of the Commissioners in their negotiation and agreement with the owners of property was not to be regarded as conclusive, but was made subject to the revision of the Court of Quarter Sessions; and such agreement was not binding on the city until confirmed by the Court. If rejected it falls, and the parties claimant are thrown back upon subsequent negotiation with the Commissioners or to a jury to assess damages. In either case, of agreement or assessment the valuation is to be paid on confirmation. The direction of the act of 1848 is—it shall be *forthwith* paid by the city of Philadelphia.

Interest is not demandable as of common right on a claim of payment of money, but by legislation and the adjudication of courts, is given under certain well understood state of facts:—By agreement between parties; for detention of money when it should have been paid; for purchase money of land when possession has passed to the vendee; or when one has derived a benefit from the money of another.

There is here no agreement except as to amount to be paid; and this is not an absolute or binding contract, but is made dependent upon the approval of a tribunal to which the question of payment of the amount agreed on is referred. There is no obligation to pay until confirmation, and the law fixed that as the time when the money is demandable, and not before. The city could not pay at an earlier moment if it desired to do so; there is, therefore, neither a right to demand or recover by suit nor an obligation to pay before approval and confirmation by the Court. Till such confirmation is had the agreement is contingent, uncertain, and dependent. It becomes a nullity for all purposes if it be not confirmed.

As there was in these cases no agreement to pay interest, as the city was not in the actual enjoyment and possession of the premises, it follows that interest can only be claimed for the detention of money after it should have been paid by the city; and this, we hold, is from the time when by the restrictive as well as mandatory directions of the law, the power and the duty were given and imposed, at the same moment—to pay when confirmed, and to pay forthwith.

We do not consider it a sufficient answer to this plain direction of the law, by those who oppose the payment of interest altogether, that Councils had not made the necessary appropriation; that the parties knew that no action had been taken by the city to raise the money by loan with which to make payment. The obligation to pay remains, even though the city neglected or refused to perform it; and it is this obligation to pay it at a given time which carries with it the penalty of interest, in default of payment of principal at the moment when, under the law, the owner of the land had the right to demand it. Nor do we consider the clause in the report of the commissioners, that the valuations are made subject to the exhibition of a good title by the claimant, a valid objection to the view we have expressed. The Commissioners were required to report their agreements as to amounts to be paid, not whether the title was a good or a bad title, for this question was material (and therefore proper to be rightly guarded) only on condition that the reports should be confirmed. It is made part of their agreement, for greater caution, and does not alter the right or the obligation which the law itself fixes.

The City vs. Dyer, 5 Wright 463, settles the question of the right to recover interest on an assessment of damages for property taken by the city for a street or highway, under the act of April 26, 1855, and also that delay of payment is not less an injury because the owner of the land may continue in the occupation of the property; that such occupation is but permissive on the part of the city, and is subject to the paramount right of the public.

The act of 1855 gives to the owner of the land thus appropriated the right to have his damages assessed and to sue for the same, after the expiration of a year, though the street had not been actually opened. Dyer vs the City, and the City vs. Dickson, 2 Wright, 247, and interest was allowed on the assessment. We are unable to gather with certainty, from the report of Dyer vs. the City, whether interest was allowed from the date of the filing of the report of the jury or from the confirmation of the report. We take it, however, that it must have been from the date of confirmation. For the report of a jury of damages is, like the report of the Commissioners, not a finality until approved by the Court. In truth, it is not an assessment against the city until confirmed, but merely a report to the Court, of the judgment of the jury as to the amount which the city will be required to pay to the individual owners.

But whether the allowance in that case ran from the first or last date, we do not think it material in the determination of the question before us. We rest our conclusion on the special legislation contained in the acts of 1867 and 1868 above cited, to be gathered from the wording of the acts as well as from their general scope and purpose, when considered as a whole. The sixth section of the latter act clearly contemplates the continuing possession and actual occupancy of the owners, until tender or payment, and it directs that upon such payment or tender the Park Commissioners shall forthwith take possession of the premises. There is no provision here for security for damages which would enable the Commissioners to take possession at any time before tender or payment, and this, in presumption of law, they will do on confirmation of the report, and not before. For that which the law directs to be done, it is to be presumed will be done—that is, that payment will be made on confirmation. Payment and taking possession are clearly intended to be contemporaneous acts; and until the owner is actually dispossessed by tender or payment, the law intends that he shall continue in the occupancy and enjoyment of his property. This possession, therefore, unlike that under the act of 1855 is not permissive merely, but of right, there being no authority to substitute anything for the payment of the money due him. This contemplated enjoyment of his property until confirmation may therefore be regarded, as intended by the Legislature, to stand for what otherwise, under Dyer and the city, it might be argued, was a right to interest from the date of the agreement, instead of from the date of its confirmation.

We therefore hold that interest ought to be paid from the date of confirmation, and not from the time when notice was given of an intention to take possession under the law, or from the date of the agreement between the Commissioners and the owners of land taken for the use of the public.

In this view my brothers all agree.

THE PARK SOLICITOR.

The court also decided in favor of the right of Pierce Archer, Esq., as Solicitor for the Park Commission, and held that the term of Joshua Spering, Esq., ended on January 1, 1869. The decision of the court was announced by President Judge Allison.

The Dempsey Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Ludlow and Brewster.—In the case of Joseph M. Donahue, charged with the murder of James Dempsey on the 15th of last month, the Commonwealth examined additional witnesses in support of the allegation that Donahue actually killed Dempsey, and subsequently acknowledged that he had done so in order to protect himself from abuse. Having done this the prosecution closed.

The defense was opened by A. Haller Gross, Esq., who stated that the prisoner was a man thirty-six years old, and a finishing moulder by trade; the two families had lived together in this house peaceably since April last, until lately, when Dempsey began drinking hard, and became troublesome to the prisoner; the latter had taken legal steps for his own protection, but they seemed futile; and finally when he went to the landing that night Dempsey seized him, they struggled back into the room, there Dempsey forced Donahue to the floor; the latter, knowing his adversary to be a powerful and dangerous man, killed him to save his own life. Witnesses were examined on these points, which was still in progress when our report closed.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Agnew.—Reeder vs. Reeder. An action of replevin. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff $2180. Value of goods $1630, and damages $500. Henry C Terry and George S. Seldon, Esqs. for plaintiff; James D. Bennett and Edward H. Weil, Esqs., for defendant.

Jeremiah S. Black vs. The Quicksilver Mining Company. An action to recover the value of shares of stock in the defendants' company. On trial. Ex-Judge Strong and William L. Hirst, Esqs., for plaintiff; William B Reed and George W. Biddle, Esqs., for defendants.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Hare.—Raser vs Cain, Baeker & Cook. An action to recover for the loss of a canal boat. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $1370 88.

Jeremiah Rhoads vs. George H. Beaumont. An action of ejectment to try the title to real property. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 2—Judge Stroud.—William Morley vs. John Hetzler and William Daley. An action of replevin for goods levied upon for arrears of rent. Verdict for plaintiff. Rent in arrear $125, value of goods $200.

Adolph Becker vs. Tally, Myerhoff & Co. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $230.60.

Phœbe Morris vs. George W. Graham. An action to recover wages for services rendered as housekeeper for four years. Verdict for plaintiff, $392.

T. & G. A. Henkels vs. William A. Burr. An action of trover and conversion to recover for a boiler alleged to have been deposited with defendant for safe keeping and by him sold. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1869.

The Stock market was moderately active this morning, but prices generally were unsettled and lower. Government securities were firmly held. 109¾ was bid for 10-40s; 114¾ for 6s of 1881; 114¾ for '62 5-20s; 111¼ for '64 5-20s; 112¾ for '65 5-20s; 110¾ for July, '65, 5-20s; and 110¼ for '67 5-20s. City loans were lower; the new issue sold at 100½, a slight decline, and old do. at 97, no change.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 45 81-100@46, closing at 45½, a decline of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57, a decline of ¼. 122¾ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 55½ for Lehigh Valley; 32½ for Catawissa preferred; and 25½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railway shares were dull. Hestonville sold at 11½, a decline of ¼. 36 was bid for Fifth and Sixth, 70 for Tenth and Eleventh, 16 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and 38 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Manufacturers' sold at 31, no change. 236 was bid for North America; 159 for Philadelphia; 123½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Penn Township; and 58 for Girard.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 9 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 18 for preferred do.; 29¼ for Lehigh Navigation; and 60 for Morris Canal preferred.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$8000	City 6s, New	98 10 ¾	100	Sch Read R	30. 46⅛
5000	do	97⅝	50	do	46
8000	do	97⅝	400	do	45.30 46 1-16
$1 00	Pa 6s, 1 series	103¾	100	do	46.06 46⅛
1000	C & Am 6s, '61	86	200	do	46⅛
$2000	Lit Sch R Bds		100	do	46.06 46⅛
	b5w	99	300	do	46⅛
26	sh Manuf Bk	31	200	do	46.45 1-16
100	sh Penna R	56. 57	100	do	46.10 46 1-16
100	do	57	100	do	46. 46
100	do	56. 57	200	do	46.30 46 3-16
7	sh Leh V R	55½	400	do	46. 46
5	sh W. Jersey R	60	100	do	46. 46
100	sh Read	30. 46	200	do	46
100	do	30 46	100	do	45. 46
500	do	30 46 3-16	100	do	24. 46
100	do	30 46	100	do	45. 46
100	do	30. 46 3-16	200	do	45.30 46

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

10·00	A. M.	135¼	11·30	A. M.	135¼
10 35	"	135¼	11·32	"	135
11·26	"	135	11·59	"	135¼

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113¾@114; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114@115; do., 1864, 110¾@111¼; do., 1865, 112¾@112⅝; do. July, 1865, 109¾@110; do. July, 1867, 110¼@110¾; do. 1868, 110¼@110¾; 5s, 10-40s, 109¼@109⅝. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 135@135¼.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; 5-20s of 1862, 114¼@115¼; 5-20s, 1864, 111@111¼; 5 20s, Nov., 1865, 112¼@112¾; July, 1865, 110@110¾; do., 1867, 110¼@110¾; do. 1868, 110¼@110¾; 10-40s, 109¼@109¾. Union Pacific bonds, 101¼@101¾. Gold, 135¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114¼; do. 1862, 114¼@114¾; do., 1864, 110¼@111¼; do., 1865, 112¾@112¾; do. 1868, 110¼@110¾; 5s, 10-40s, 109¼@110⅛; do., 1867, new, 110¼@110¾; do., 1868, 110¼@110¾; do., 5s, 10-40s, 109¼@109¾; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 101¼@101½; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 134¾@135¼; Silver, 130@131½.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning, Davis & Co., Stock Brokers, 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	160¾	Pacific Mail S. Co.	110⅝
N. Y. and Erie R. R.	35½	Cleveland & Toledo	104½
Ph. and Read. R.	91⅝	Toledo & Wab.	67½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	92½	Mil. & St. Paul R'd	65⅞
Cle. and Pitt. R.	89½	Mil. & St. P. pref.	76½
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	82⅝	Adams Express	61½
Chi. & N. W. R. pref.	90¾	Penn. 6s, new	68½
Chi. and R. I. R.	126½	Gold	134¾
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	117¼	Market irregular.	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17.—The Flour Market presents no new feature, and the demand is limited to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $5@5·25 for superfine; $5 75@6 25 for extras; $6@7·50 for Iowa and Wisconsin extra family; $7 25@7·75 for fair and fancy Minnesota do do; $8@8 75 for Pennsylvania do. do; $8·50@10 for Ohio do. do; and $10·50@12·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7@7·25 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The offerings of Wheat are light, and the demand is mostly for prime lots, which command full prices. Sales of red at $1·70@1 85, and amber at $1 82@1·95. Rye sells at $1·35@1·38 per bushel for Western. Corn is in fair request at full prices. Sales of 3000 bushels new yellow at 88@89c., and 500 bushels white at 85c. Oats are unchanged. We quote Western at 71@75c.; Pennsylvania at 67@73c.; and Southern at 65c. per bushel. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark. Here, would readily command $50 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in good demand at former rates. Sales of 100 bushels at $7·75. Timothy is unchanged. Flaxseed sells to the crushers at $2·62@2 65.

Whisky is dull at 97c.@$1 per gallon for tax-paid Western, in wood and iron-bound packages.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 17.—Cotton quiet and dull; middling uplands nominal at 29c. Flour fairly active and prices weak. Wheat dull; choice Valley red, $2·25. Corn firm; prime white 92@94c.; prime yellow, 90@92c. Oats firm at 70@75c. Rye firm; prime, $1·25. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Railroad Legislation at Harrisburg—Interment of Booth's Remains—Tragedy in Kentucky—The European Market Reports.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Railway Complications in the Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 17.—The act introduced into the Senate last week, intended to prevent the present stockholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad from managing their own property, by keeping three-fourths of the old directors in office, still remains in the Senate Committee with very little prospect of passage. It was expected here that the annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad would express some interest in the contest between the Fort Wayne directors and the Erie Railroad, but the report is not only silent on the subject, but speaks highly in favor of the Columbus route between Pittsburg and Chicago in opposition to the Fort Wayne. This independent position of the Pennsylvania Railroad narrows the conflict down into an effort of the present Fort Wayne directors to keep themselves in office. It is hinted that the effort is made in reality in order to throw the Democratic influence of the road in favor of the nomination of one of its officers for Governor of this State. The Erie Railroad Company has paid no attention to the legislative efforts to interfere with the vested rights of stockholders, believing all such efforts unconstitutional.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Terrible Tragedy Discovered—Operations of Burglars.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 17.—A most horrible tragedy was enacted in this city on Monday night. John W. Lee, a highly respected citizen, murdered his wife by cutting her throat with a razor and then cutting his own throat. Both are dead. Mr. Lee had been in bad health for some days and had given evidence of insanity, but not to a degree sufficient to cause his arrest and confinement. He leaves one child about six years of age. His relatives reside in Cincinnati.

A gang of professional burglars made known their presence in this city last night by robbing the store of Levi R. Hart of about $300 worth of clothing and jewelry.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Booth's Remains—The New Windsor Bank Robbery—Democracy Elated.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 17.—The remains of J. Wilkes Booth have been deposited in the private vault of Mr. Weaver, the undertaker, to await their final interment in Baltimore Cemetery.

It is now understood that the detective firm of Smith, Pierson & West have recovered the bonds stolen from the New Windsor Bank. This will make the bank's real loss about $15,200.

William S. Hopkins, a well-known clothing merchant, died here yesterday.

The Democrats here are quite rejoiced at General Grant's recent speech. They hope he will turn against his party as Johnson did, and in favor of the Democracy.

State Land Grants in Nebraska.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Feb. 17.—The Nebraska Senate passed the House bill giving twenty thousand acres of land for the construction of every mile of track within the State boundaries.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 17—A. M.—Consols 93 for both money and account. United States 5-20s, 78. Stocks quiet. Erie, 23; Illinois Central, 97; Great Western, 37.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 17—A. M.—United States 5-20s, 82.

PARIS, Feb. 17—A. M.—The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 70f. 45c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.—Cotton firm. Middling uplands, 12@12⅛d.; middling Orleans, 12⅛@12⅜d. The sales for to-day will probably reach 8000 bales. Shipments from Bombay to the 13th, 51,000 bales.

Petroleum dull. Spirits, 83d.

LONDON, Feb. 17—A. M.—Sugar firm, both on the spot and afloat. Sperm Oil

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

General Grant's Letter of Acceptance.

From the N. Y. World.

General Grant betrays symptoms of vacillation. The exasperation of the Republican Congressmen since his speech on Saturday, and their muttered threats of opposition, have induced him to smooth matters by giving a virtual assurance that he does not intend to desert the Republican party. As a medium of conveying this assurance, he has adopted the unusual and, so far as we know, the unexampled course of sending to Congress a letter of acceptance. There is no reason in the world (aside from his wish to pour oil on the troubled waters) why he should have written a letter of acceptance, or why such a letter, if written, should be addressed to Congress. He was not elected by Congress, but by a body of Electors from whom all members of Congress are excluded by the Constitution. When the Electoral Colleges had discharged their duty of voting, and making out and transmitting the certificates of their votes, they were immediately dissolved and had no longer any existence. As there is no organized body from whom the new President received his election, there is none to whom a letter of acceptance could with any propriety be addressed. Congress, at a very early period, passed a law which completely dispenses with any formal acceptance by a newly elected President, by providing that nothing short of an instrument in writing deposited with the Secretary of State should be considered as a refusal. The law (passed in 1792) is in these words:—

"The only evidence of a refusal to accept, or of a resignation, of the office of President or Vice-President, shall be an instrument in writing declaring the same, and subscribed by the person refusing to accept or resigning, as the case may be, and delivered into the office of th eSecretary of State."

If a President-elect does not execute and deposit such an instrument, the law assumes that he accepts, and makes unnecessary any formal declaration to that effect. All former Presidents have acted in the spirit of this law; none of them have committed the absurdity of sending a letter of acceptance to a body who took no part in the election, who are excluded by the Constitution from taking any part in the election when there has been a choice by the Electoral Colleges, and who are merely present as spectators at the opening and counting of the votes. Why has General Grant (and Mr. Colfax to keep him countenance) deviated from the custom of his predecessors, and done a superfluous act which goes beyond the requirements of the law?

The reason is easily conjectured. The party hubbub caused by General Grant's speech of Saturday, has moved him to undo its effects by assuring Congress and the Republican party that he does not mean to cut loose from them. His virtual declaration of independence was made on an occasion so formal, that he felt constrained to invent an occasion equally formal for counteracting the impression it made. Hence this unusual step of sending a formal letter of acceptance to Congress. General Grant's letter is in the following words:—

"GENTLEMEN:—Please notify the two houses of Congress of my acceptance of the important trust which you have just notified me of, my election as President of the United States, and say to them that it will be my endeavor that they and those who elected them shall have no cause to regret their action."

General Grant, to use a slang expression, has "caved." Close upon the heels of the speech in which he ignored the Republican party and the Republican policy, he sends this letter virtually promising that that party shall have no reason to be dissatisfied with their choice. This letter is an afterthought. If he had had any intention of sending a written acceptance, he would have told the committee so on Saturday. This expedient has occurred to him, or been put into his head by friends, since, as the readiest means of quieting the alarm excited by his speech, and increased by the compliment and assurance of Democratic support tendered by Mr. Pruyn. Mr. Colfax was induced to send a similar letter, to cover the appearance of singularity. Colfax having no distrust or dissatisfaction to remove, his letter is perfectly insignificant. It is in the following language:—

"GENTLEMEN: — Please convey to the two houses of Congress my acceptance of the office to which I have been elected by the people of the United States, and assure them that I shall endeavor to prove worthy of this mark of confidence by fidelity to principle and duty."

There is no promise by Mr. Colfax of an endeavor to meet the expectations of the Republican party, because in his case there were no doubts or fears crying aloud for removal. General Grant has made a great stretch of complaisance in acting as if he had received his election at the hands of Congress, when the Constitution explicitly provides that "no Senator or Representative shall be appointed an Elector." And this almost obtrusive complaisance is for the purpose of renouncing the attitude of independence which he assumed on Saturday, and assuring the Republican party of his subserviency to its wishes.

Cabinet Tenure.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The *World* finds fault with the *Tribune's* theories about the new Cabinet and its statement of the duties of Cabinet officers. Those who have read carefully our speculations as to the policy which would probably govern General Grant, will find that they have been fully endorsed by the speech of the General himself. We perfectly understood the "meaning" of the Civil Tenure-of-Office act when we stated the responsibility of Cabinet officers to the President. To be sure, the Senate by a special vote did declare the President had no authority to remove the Secretary of War; but subsequently it virtually decided that the removal of that Secretary was not a violation of law. The effect of the impeachment inquiry was to destroy that provision of the Civil Tenure-of-Office act which made Cabinet officers permanent. Even if that provision did not exist, we can scarcely imagine a contingency (except the one under which Mr. Stanton acted) that would allow a Cabinet Minister to remain in the counsels of a President after he had been requested to resign. Practically, Cabinet officers, even under this Civil Tenure-of-Office bill, may be, and will be, deposed by the President whenever it suits his pleasure, the Senate consenting. If Johnson could remove Stanton in spite of a hostile Senate, what could Grant do with a Senate of his friends?

The *World* objects to our statement that the Cabinet Ministers act "by order" of the President. President Jackson on one conspicuous occasion certainly compelled a Secretary to do acts in defiance of Congress, and was censured for it. We presume if the ministerial acts of every Cabinet were analyzed it would be found that they have taken many responsibilities and performed many acts independent of Congress. We know that when Congress, in the early part of Lincoln's administration, censured certain Ministers, they were allowed to remain, and no notice taken of the censure. When the House virtually censured Mr. Seward by passing resolutions in reference to French intervention in Mexico, no notice was taken of that act, and the Secretary of State cavalierly explained away the vote of the House, by telling foreign powers that it was nothing more than an expression of opinion.

—Whether the Civil Tenure-of-Office bill be repealed or not, General Grant, or any President as highly in the confidence of the country, will find no difficulty in selecting men for executive trusts. We venture to say that if he were even to send to the Senate on the 5th of March names for nine-tenths of the offices, and simply state that he made the removals "for the public good," they would be confirmed. Practically, therefore, we see no difficulty in this Civil Tenure-of-Office bill. There will be no objection to the new President making the Secretaries ministers of *his* power. The Civil Tenure-of-Office bill tried to change this, and it probably would have been wise if it had been done. It failed, and what we have to do now is simply to look at the facts. General Grant's Cabinet will be his own. No one will object to that except the "unrecognized statesmen."

The Interoceanic Canal.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

If the treaty which Mr. Caleb Cushing has just negotiated with the United States of Colombia for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama is such as we have a right to expect, Mr. Seward has achieved a success far eclipsing the glory of his icebergs and earthquakes. The project of a canal across the little neck of land that separates the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans is nearly three centuries and a half old. The early Spanish adventurers were quick to perceive the immense advantages which must follow the cutting away of this barrier; how it would give them easy access to the wealth of India and control both of the rich coasts of the two American continents. Barely forty miles of land intervening between the two seas—and yet for those forty miles the treasure-laden galleons had to coast along both sides of a great continent and risk the perils of the stormy cape. In the sixteenth century, Philip II of Spain sent two Flemish engineers to explore the isthmus for a proper route; but they encountered insuperable difficulties; political reasons also came up which rendered the scheme undesirable; and the canal project was put under ban, and death decreed against any one who should revive it. In the present century the plans of the old Spanish pioneers have been canvassed over and over again with redoubled earnestness. The Government of New Granada has once or twice taken up the work; France and Great Britain have entered into it with zeal; and our own country has devoted to it extraordinary pains. The surveys of the tangled and dangerous forests by our American engineers, several of whom lost their lives in the enterprise, form one of the most thrilling chapters in the history of modern adventure. The task of selecting a route is no easy one, nor will the labor of building the canal be by any means so simple as it may seem. The interior of the country is so absolutely unknown that the surveyor must examine nearly every foot of ground in person; there are few records of previous scientific exploration to guide him. And though the strip of land between the two oceans is so narrow, it embraces natural obstacles which it will require the genius of superior engineers to overcome—obstacles so great that it has repeatedly been sought to avoid them by the choice of long and tortuous routes through the peninsula of Central America. The great trouble is that right through the isthmus runs the mountain chain which connects the great ranges of the Northern and Southern Pacific coasts. To cross this range with a ship-canal involves a tremendous system of locks, cuttings, and enormous tunnels, high enough and wide enough for the passage of large ocean vessels; and locks require feeders which at high levels it is difficult to find. These obstacles, however, are only such as money and perseverance can overcome. The work will pay in the long run; but can the capital be raised to defray the first cost? The Suez Canal is mere child's play in comparison with a canal through Panama or Darien.

A canal, however, the interests of the world imperatively require, and we cannot doubt that the building of one is close at hand. Commerce between the United States and the Eastern coasts of Asia, and the islands of the great South Sea, is rapidly developing. The traffic between Asia and Europe, also, has been gradually making a highway of the American continent, even though the transit involves a double transfer of cargo from ship to railway, and from railway back again to ship. It is estimated that the saving in money to the trade of the world by the opening of this canal will be annually nearly $50,000,000, and the saving to the United States no less than $30,000,000. The saving in distance in the voyage from New York to Calcutta will be 4000 miles; from New York to Melbourne, 3840 miles; from New York to Shanghae, 9600.

There are questions concerning the neutrality of the canal in time of war which have been difficult to settle, and we shall await the publication of the text of Mr. Cushing's treaty with some anxiety to see how they have been disposed of. All civilized nations, however, seem yearly more and more anxious to lessen the horrors of war, and render its burdens as light as possible to non-combatants; and we doubt not that an agreement can be made with which the contracting parties and the world at large will be entirely satisfied.

Coin Contracts—An Important Decision by the Supreme Court.

From the N. Y. Times.

The question as to the payment of coin contracts made prior to the passage of the Legal-tender act was on Monday decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. The decision was that such contracts must be satisfied in coin. As the matter is one of very great public interest and importance, we may give an outline of the case which called forth this decision.

In December, 1851, Christian Metz and wife executed to Frederick Bronson a mortgage upon certain lands in Erie county, New York, to secure the payment of $1400 on the 1st day of January, 1857, "in gold and silver coin, lawful money of the United States," with interest semi-annually, "in coin, as aforesaid." In March, 1853, the mortgaged premises were conveyed to Peter Rodes, who assumed the payment of the mortgage and paid the interest thereon as it accrued, up to and including the interest due January 1, 1864.

On the 10th of January, 1865, Rodes tendered to Bronson $1507 in United States legal-tender notes, and requested him to accept this payment in satisfaction of the mortgage, and to execute a discharge. This Bronson refused to do, claiming that the mortgage should be paid in gold or silver coin. At the time the offer was made the market value in this city of legal-tender notes, as compared with gold or silver coin, was one to two and twenty-five one-hundredths. Rodes thereupon commenced action to obtain a judgment that the mortgage be satisfied. The cause was tried in Erie county before Justice Groves, who rendered judgment dismissing the complaint with costs, holding that the plaintiff had not made tender according to contract, and that he was not, therefore, entitled to the relief sought. On appeal to the General Term, in this State, that judgment was reversed, and a judgment directed in accordance with the prayer of the complaint; and this judgment was subsequently affirmed by the Court of Appeals of New York.

In this state of facts Bronson, in January last year, carried the case to the United States Supreme Court. He contended that the mortgagor, Mr. Rodes, having for a valuable and adequate consideration engaged to pay $1400 "in gold or silver coin," as the condition of discharging his land from the lien of the mortgage, he was compelled to show, in order to sustain his action, that he had performed or had offered to perform his contract as stipulated, or had been prevented from performing it by the defendant, to entitle himself to the relief demanded.

Rodes maintained the theory of the General Term and Court of Appeals of this State, contending that the real intention of the parties was to secure the payment of the mortgage "in lawful money," and that Congress was possessed of power to pass the act in question (the Legal-tender act), and the Court should enforce it.

The decision rendered on Monday by Chief Justice Chase is the conclusion of this protracted series of litigations.

It is not probable that the cases of which this is to serve as precedent are very numerous. For it will be observed that the decision applies only to such contracts, made before the passage of the Legal-tender act, as were made specifically payable in coin: when the kind of currency is not mentioned, the "legal-tenders" are lawful money in such connection.

The judgment may produce some disturbance in mercantile and moneyed circles, and may give rise to some further litigation, but its justice cannot be questioned. The Legal-tender act would seem to have been a necessity of the war time, and we expect to see its constitutionality affirmed; but a grievous wrong was committed when the State courts made the enactment of this law a reason for invading the sanctity of contracts previously in existence. Where silence was observed in regard to the nature of the payment, greenbacks were properly available as legal-tender. In other cases, where gold was promised, payment in gold should have been enforced. The Supreme Court has now invested the equitable view with the binding force of law.

This proceeding to some extent renders unnecessary the measure pending in Congress for the legalization of gold contracts. We now know that they are already legal, and therefore obligatory. Some legislation is still necessary, however, to provide against the possible abuse of opportunities when two kinds of currency are brought into play.

General Grant's Programme.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Since the advent of General Jackson as the head of the nation no event has occurred at Washington of greater importance, as the foreshadowing of a new epoch in the management of the Government, than the little speech of General Grant on Saturday last to the Congressional committee informing him of his election to the Presidential succession. It has already made an impression upon the leading political and financial circles of both hemispheres hardly less remarkable than the little hint of Louis Napoleon to the Austrian Ambassador on New Year's Day, 1859, foreshadowing the expulsion of Austria from the basin of the Po and the unification of Italy.

As a man of deeds more than a man of words, we know that this brief speech of General Grant admits of the broadest interpretation. And what does he say? He says:—"I can promise the committee that it will be my endeavor to call around me as assistants such men only as I think will carry out the principles which you have said the country desires to see successful—economy, retrenchment, faithful collection of the revenue, and payment of the public debt." These will be the great objects of his administration, and they involve the twelve labors of Hercules. In economy and retrenchment he will have to fight the many-headed hydra of enormous jobs, wasteful expenditures, and powerful combinations of politicians, capitalists, and adventurers of every stripe. In the faithful collection of the revenue he will have to grapple with whisky rings, tobacco rings, Custom House rings, Indian land stealers, and railway bond and land jobbers—in short, all the rings of Treasury thieves, whose aggregate spoliations have doubtless exceeded two hundred millions a year under Johnson's tied-up administration. But if Grant can put a stop to these spoliations the payment of the public debt will be a simple and easy matter, even with the removal of half the burden of our present taxations.

How does he propose to accomplish these reforms? He says that his first endeavor will be to secure faithful and competent assistants, and that "if I shall fail in my first choice, I shall not at any time hesitate to make a second or even a third trial, with the concurrence of the Senate, who have the confirming power, and I should just as soon remove one of my own appointees as the appointee of my predecessor." In other words, saddled with the responsibilities, he will, like Jackson, be the master of his Cabinet and his policy. His ministers will not be, as were those of General Taylor, his equals in Cabinet council, but his staff officers or subordinate generals. He will not be, as the amiable Lincoln was, continually harassed by the clashing intrigues of his Cabinet; nor will he be a mere follower of his Secretary of State or Secretary of the Treasury, after the fashion of Johnson.

He expects in his removals and appointments the concurrence of the Senate. At all events, as occasion in his judgment may demand, he will not hesitate to try them, Tenure-of-Office law or no Tenure of Office law. He will give his reasons under the law, and if in any important removal the Senate shall refuse to concur, he may make a case of it for the Supreme Court, in order to have an authoritative judgment upon the constitutionality of this law. Johnson, it was said, at the time of Stanton's peremptory removal, was aiming at a case for the Court, but he went the wrong way about it, and was caught in the impeachment trap set to catch him. Grant has no such trap to fear; for the present House is with him, and the new House, on the 4th of March, will be with him, and, best of all, justice and the people are with him. As a mere creature of the Republican party, Johnson, accidentally advanced to the White House, in assuming to have a policy of his own, was regarded by Congress as an upstart and a false pretender. He had no right, they said, to be anything but a servant of Congress, and they fought him upon this issue and mastered him. Grant, on the other hand, was taken up at Chicago as a necessity, and his name saved the Republican party in November last from a crushing defeat. He is rightfully, therefore, master of the situation, and properly indicates his purpose to be so.

In order to be perfectly free in his selections, he notifies the Congressional committee that he has come to the conclusion "not to announce who I am going to invite to seats in the Cabinet until I send in their names to the Senate for confirmation," or if he says anything about it it will be only two or three days before sending in their names. Why so? Because he has discovered that in proclaiming in advance any seven men out of say five hundred expectants, there will be a clamor raised against the men chosen by all the friends of the four hundred and ninety-three left out, and he wants to "have peace," at least till he is harnessed for battle. This reminds us of an incident in the beginning of General Jackson's Presidential policy. It was before his first inauguration. A number of his party leaders called upon him to offer him their assistance in Cabinet making. "I thank you, gentlemen," replied Old Hickory, "but though I cannot say anything about it just yet, my Cabinet is already appointed." So, we guess, is that of General Grant.

But in this significant speech of Saturday last General Grant says nothing of reconstruction. This is a remarkable omission, especially when Senator Morton, the mouthpiece of the official committee, expressed to the General the highest hope that "during your administration the work of reconstruction will be completed and the wounds of civil war healed." Perhaps the General thought reconstruction sufficiently complete to say nothing about it. It is enough, however, that his mind was preoccupied with "economy, retrenchment, a faithful collection of the revenue, and payment of the public debt." It is enough that he regards these as the paramount objects of his administration, and that in carrying them forward he has chosen his line of operations upon which to fight it out, as in the campaign of "the Wilderness." We conclude, then, that we are to have another Jackson, and not another Johnson, in General Grant.

The Tenure-of-Office Law.

From the N. Y. Times.

General Grant has made public proclamation of his purpose to clear the civil service of the thieves and imbeciles who have failed to collect the revenue, or have put it into their own pockets instead of the Treasury. He has declared that he will make removals from office to accomplish this result.

But by himself he cannot do this. The law forbids it. He has no power to remove any office-holder, no matter how flagrant his dishonesty or his incapacity; he can only suspend him and await the approval of the Senate. In his speech the other day all he could do was to promise reform, with the concurrence of the Senate. As things stand now, Mr. Sumner's assertion is true; the Senate is the Government. It has taken upon itself some of the most important of the functions of the Executive, and especially its control over the subordinate officers of the civil administration.

Will the Senate aid General Grant in reforming the civil service, or will it obstruct him in his efforts? No one thing tended more strongly to defeat Senator Morgan's reëlection than the belief that he would keep in office the Federal office-holders of this city and State, who have secured their appointments through his influence, and who have proved their unfitness for their positions. Governor Fenton was sent in his place, very largely because he was a new man, much more likely to aid General Grant in making the removals he may find essential, than to oppose and obstruct him.

The experience with the Senate, thus far, in its control of Executive appointments, has not been encouraging. We believe that there has not yet been a single case in which the Senate has "approved" the removal or suspension of a single office-holder, if he happened to be a member of the dominant party. Revenue officers have been convicted by the Courts of crime, have been sentenced and have actually gone to the penitentiary, and have yet been kept in office by the refusal or failure of the Senate to approve their removal. It is impossible that a numerous body like the Senate should perform executive duties of this kind with vigor, energy, and a proper sense of responsibility. And, as our experience proves, the chances are ten to one that party sympathies and party interests will control its executive action in all cases where the removal of party favorites is concerned.

The Tenure-of-Office law ought to be repealed. It can serve no other purpose now than to prevent General Grant from making the removals which he may deem essential to the public service. The Senate has full control over his appointments. They must be submitted to its consent and approval; what more do Senators require? If the President can make no removals—if in every case of suspension from office he must send his reasons to the Senate, and they must be submitted to the investigations of a committee, and then to the ordeal of the Senate itself, it is clear that practically his power of removal amounts to nothing. The delays and uncertainties surrounding it—the chances of thwarting his action by the Senate's vote—will be so great as to deprive it of all terror and all effect.

If the Senate intends to aid General Grant in his efforts for civil reform, let it repeal the Tenure-of-Office bill, by which it has tied his hands.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 4 11

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA R. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 250 SOUTH Street. 1869

1 11

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

30 YEARS SIX PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS,

FOR SALE AT PAR

AND

ACCRUED INTEREST.

DeHAVEN & BRO.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, ETC.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

1000 MILES

NOW COMPLETED OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad.

The Company will have the entire line finished through to California, and ready for this summer's travel.

WE ARE NOW SELLING

The First Mortgage Gold Interest Bonds

AT

PAR AND INTEREST,

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Government Securities taken in exchange at full market rates.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

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PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,

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Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New

A Liberal Difference allowed.

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Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 13m

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TO

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PHILADELPHIA.

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SUCCESSORS TO

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Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

At Closest Market Rates.

N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

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SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS PHILAD'A N. YORK

Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,

Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,

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And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

PHILADA. AND READING RR. 6s,

FREE FROM ALL TAXES.

A small amount for sale low by

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD Street,

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P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

No. 39 South THIRD Street,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 28

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

PANTALOON STUFFS!

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Have now on hand a very large and choice assortment of all the new styles of

Fall and Winter Fancy Cassimeres

IN THE MARKET,

To which they invite the attention of the trade and others. 1 25 w

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS.

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received exquisite specimens of

ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,

FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, IN GREAT VARIETY.

SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS,

Including a Number of Choice Gems.

A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.

A large assortment of

NEW ENGRAVINGS, ETC.

Also, RICH STYLES FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 15

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

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MERRICK & SONS

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 429 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia,

WILLIAM WORTHEN'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM-ENGINE

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE

Patented June, 1868

DAVID JOY'S

PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.

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PATENT SELF-ENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE

AND

HYDRO EXTRACTOR,

For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 15 6mw

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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The extensive works at Spring Mills, on the Norristown Railroad, known as the Moorehead Clay Works, were destroyed by fire about three o'clock yesterday morning.

—The monthly display of the Horticultural Society of Pennsylvania took place last evening at their building, on Broad street, near Locust. The display was not as large as usual, owing to the lateness of the season. A number of persons were in attendance. At the close of the exhibition the managers held their usual business meeting.

—The annual election for Directors of the Mercantile Library Company, to serve for three years, took place yesterday, with the following result:—Joseph C. Grubb, S. E. Harlan, Charles M. Taylor, E. K. Stevenson, Edward Taylor and John S. Wainer. Under the amended charter, the remaining twelve members chosen last year hold over, six for one year more, and six for two years.

—Last evening the annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the Central High School was held at the school building, Broad and Green streets, John Davis Watson, Esq., in the chair. William McMichael, Esq., delivered the opening address, in which he alluded to the usefulness of the High School, and paid a high tribute to our popular system of education. He was listened to throughout with marked attention, and was frequently applauded. Edward R. Worrall, Esq., followed in a neat address.

—The finger found at Seventh and Washington streets yesterday morning has been identified. It was lost in a very singular manner. A young woman named Martha Sockurn, residing on Eighth street, below Dickerson, had placed a bundle of washed clothes into a cart, and got into it to ride a few squares, and in getting out the ring on the finger was caught upon some projection at the tail of the cart and the finger torn entirely off and left on the street, while she was taken to a neighboring drug store and thence to the Hospital.

—George Bickley, Esq., bell ringer at the State House, was pleasantly surprised last evening by a large company of ladies and gentlemen from the lower section of the city. The party were attired in grotesque costumes. Mr. Bickley bade them welcome, and threw wide open the doors of his domicil, and spread the cloth and gave them a handsome set-out. Then the music struck up, sets were formed, and to its strains the merry party whirled the hours away by tripping the light fantastic upon the stone covered hallways. This, we understand, was the first party held in old Independence Hall since 1799, when Robert Morris delighted his friends with just such an entertainment as that of last evening, barring the costumes and music of those more ancient days.

—On Friday night last the factory of Caldwell & Campbell, on Naudain street, was broken into and robbed of a number of balmoral skirts and other property. Some of the skirts were obtained at the pawn office of John Coney, on South street, where they had been pledged by Mary Doran. She was arrested on the charge of receiving stolen goods, and had a hearing before Alderman Kerr, when testimony was heard in respect to the robbery, and to the pledging of the stolen goods; also, that they were left with Mrs. Doran to be pledged by two young men, named Hugh Green and Robert Mayo rry. Green was a few weeks ago bound over by Alderman Kerr, to answer the charge of attempted robbery at the grocery store of Mr. John Stockdale. Mary Doran was held to bail yesterday for her appearance at court.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135.

—Prize-fighting has been prohibited in Missouri.

—General Carl Schurz has arrived at Washington.

—Baron Gerolt and Hon. Henry Wilson visited General Grant yesterday.

—Samuel Schofield, an Englishman, blew out his brains on Monday, at Henderson, Ky.

—Dr. Schoeppe has been arrested at Carlisle, charged with poisoning Miss Steinecke.

—J. B. Thompson has been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in the Clinton (N. Y.) Jail for murder.

—Hon. E. B. Washburne is still unable to resume his seat in the House of Representatives on account of illness.

—The steamship Wyoming, Captain Jacob Teal, arrived yesterday afternoon from Savannah, with passengers and a full freight.

—Colonel Batchelor delivered an address last evening in the hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on the battle of Gettysburg. Governor Geary, in a brief but eloquent introduction, presented the speaker to the audience.

Foreign Affairs.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The *Herald's* special from Havana February 13, via Key West February 16, says:—

Captain-General Dulce has issued a decree abolishing the freedom of the press and re-establishing the censorship. Military trials are also restored. General Dulce has threatened with severe punishment those who continue in rebellion after the leniency and amnesty extended to them. Many Spaniards, as well as the low classes of the people are opposed to the policy adopted by Dulce. The members of the Cuban party are alarmed, and continue to fly from the island in large numbers. Gold is quoted at 8 per cent. premium. The citizens are to raise $25,000,000 for the Government. Five battalions of volunteers are organizing. Representations have been sent to Washington in regard to imprisoned American citizens. Dulce has refused to listen to appeals in their behalf by the American Consul, because the latter is considered to have no diplomatic character. The Spaniards threaten to exterminate the disloyalists who continue in revolt after the amnesty proclamation. In this respect the soldiers sympathize with the Spaniards, and neither the volunteers nor the Government will be able to protect the members of the revolutionary party from violence. The rebel forces in the district of Villa Clara and Cienfuegos number over 5000. They are divided into three parties—one near Cienfuegos, another near Camayuca, and a third near Manceixaqua. They have destroyed the railways and telegraph lines. Great confusion prevailed at Trinidad. Railroad and telegraphic communication with that city is cut off. Great numbers of young men are leaving the cities and joining the rebellion. An engagement took place at San Cristoval. The rebels were commanded by Garcia Presto. The Government troops were defeated and compelled to retreat. It is supposed that the object of Presto is to aid the landing at Port Mulattos of an expedition under Cisneros.

An action took place at Guanascay, in which twenty Spaniards were wounded. The rebels held the line of railroad between Sagua and Villa Clara. Twelve persons have been arrested at Cardenas, among them the British Consul. Advices from Santiago to the 5th instant have been received. Heavy rains had fallen and had produced much sickness among the troops, and military operations were suspended in consequence. The arrival of troops from the army of Valmaseda had baffled a plot of the Creoles, who intended to take the city by surprise on the following Sunday. The antagonism between the parties in that city was increasing, and an outbreak was imminent. The police being unpaid, have abandoned their duty. The cholera is raging with increased violence. A grand parade of the volunteers will be held on Sunday week. Alcalde Dow and some department notaries have been arrested. The Bauco subscribes $150,000 to equip and sustain volunteers. Advices from Nuevitas are to the 11th inst. An encounter took place in the vicinity, in which the insurgents lost thirty killed and wounded, including Dr. Arguiaces. A portion of the volunteers have arrived at Genara from Holguin, and the rebels have disappeared from that quarter.

HAVANA, Feb. 16.—The Government authorities refuse to recognize the United States Consul except as a commercial agent. Naturalized Americans are being imprisoned without having charges preferred against them, or without a chance for trial. The American Consul will be compelled to leave unless he is supported by his Government. This Government is placing restrictions in the way of Americans who wish to leave the island.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The formal opening of the new Parliament, postponed last year in consequence of the resignation of Disraeli's ministry, took place this afternoon. The members of the House of Commons were summoned to attend at the bar of the Chamber of Peers to hear the royal speech. The Queen was not present, but her Majesty's speech was delivered by royal commission, and was read to the assembled houses by the Lord Chancellor. The speech in substance is as follows:—

"The Queen assures the Lords and Commons that the relations of Great Britain with all foreign powers are at present on an excellent footing. The hostilities which threatened to break out in the East, have been prevented by a conference of the great powers at Paris. The hope is expressed that the negotiations with the United States will place on a firm and durable basis the friendship which should ever exist between England and America. The disturbances in New Zealand are to be regretted, but the Queen is sure that prudence and moderation on the part of the government will prevent a recurrence of such unhappy events. The estimates which will be laid before the House of Commons by the ministers are framed on the basis of economy, coupled with efficiency, in the administration of the service. The continued suppression of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland is regarded as unnecessary. The ecclesiastic arrangements for Ireland are to be considered by Parliament." On this subject the Queen concludes as follows:—"I am persuaded that a careful regard will be had to the interests involved, and that, through the application of principles of equal justice to the question before them, Parliament will secure the undivided feeling of the people of Ireland on the side of loyalty and law, efface the memory of past contention, and cherish the sympathies of an affectionate people."

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Accounts of the state of affairs in Paraguay have been received from both sides, and are, as usual, contradictory. The Brazilians claim that the war is ended, and that their forces now permanently occupy Asuncion, and the inhabitants who, on their approach, by an order of Lopez fled to the interior, are now returning to their homes. It is positively stated that Lopez has abandoned the country and gone to Bolivia. On the other hand, accounts from Paraguayan sources represent that Lopez's army, after the battles at Villeta and Angostura, retired in comparatively good order, and is still capable of making a formidable resistence. The Paraguayans base their hopes of preserving their independence and retrieving their losses on the violent dissensions which they say have broken out among the generals of the allied troops.

MADRID, Feb. 16.—Popular demonstrations have again been made in this city in favor of the freedom of religious worship and also for the abolition of capital punishment. The people have gathered in the streets of Valladolid and protested against the military conscription. Active preparations are going on for the immediate embarkation of six thousand more troops for Cuba. Don Escalante will go on with reinforcements, and with instructions from the Provisional Government.

FLORENCE, Feb. 16.—Complete diplomatic relations between Italy and the Republic of Mexico will soon be restored.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Financial Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Senate Finance Committee have agreed to a bill refunding to the Illinois Iron and Bolt Company the sum obtained against them for alleged violation of the Internal Revenue law, not to exceed twenty-seven hundred dollars.

The bill which passed the House on Saturday preventing banks from making loans on greenbacks as collaterals, has just passed the Senate without material amendment.

Disposal of Bills.

The bill for the removal of political disabilities passed the House by a vote of 130 to 48. Mr. Colfax young in the affirmative.

Sumner made a strong effort to get the bill granting Mrs. Lincoln a pens on or allowance passed, but it went over after being discussed two hours.

The bill allowing the Northern Pacific Railroad to mortgage their road, so as to raise funds, passed the Senate to-day.

The Civil Tenure Bill.

Mr. Morton has just announced to the Senate his determination to press the Civil Tenure bill, and that unless the bill was passed as it came from the House it would certainly be vetoed. Morton framed the bill as it came from the House.

No Meetings.

Owing to the late hour of continuing the session of the House last night, the Committees of Ways and Means, Post Office, and other committees, held no meetings this morning.

The Tobacco Tax.

The representatives of the tobacco dealers are still here, endeavoring to procure modifications of the internal revenue law, particularly as to stamps, and securing the substitution of those that will better protect that interest as well as secure the Government against fraud.

Callers on General Grant.

Among the callers on General Grant to-day were the Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, and Baron Gerolt, the Minister of the North German Union.

Carl Schurz, Senator elect from Missouri, is on the floor of the Senate to-day.

BOOTH.

Disinterment of the Assassin's Remains.

Yesterday President Johnson directed an order to issued from the War Department, to deliver the remains of John Wilkes Booth, interred at the arsenal, to the undertaker from Baltimore, and the Secretary of War having issued such an order, the undertaker immediately proceeded to the arsenal, when General Ramsey gave the necessary directions, and the remains were exhumed and placed in a wagon, and started to No. 335 F street.

Mr. Weaver came here on Friday last with a letter from Edwin Booth to the President, making a request for the remains. President Johnson, after reading it, requested him to call yesterday, when he would give an answer. The letter was a very short one, and stated that he (Mr. Booth) had every confidence in Mr. Weaver, who would place the body in his private vault until the remains could be transferred to the City Cemetery near Baltimore, and placed beside those of their father. He also requested, on behalf of his afflicted mother, the return of the trunk of his brother.

Yesterday, according to promise, Mr. Weaver, with Mr. Harver, waited on the President, and a proper order for the body was given, and, as before stated, they proceeded to the arsenal, where the body was taken up and delivered to them about 5 o'clock. On arriving at the arsenal it was found, notwithstanding every precaut on had been taken to keep the removal secret, that a number of persons who surmised that something was going on, had gathered about the door, and to avoid the crowd, the remains were taken to the stable of the firm, it being the very same in which Booth kept his horse, and fronting on the alley from where he made his escape after the murder of the President. Here a common deal, unpainted coffin was brought forth, and the remains were placed in it to be taken to Baltimore.

The box in which the remains were originally interred was much decayed, and on its top was found a painted board with Booth's name, and on taking off the lid the remains were found to be wrapped in two or three grey blankets, and in a fine state of preservation. The coat and vest were in a good condition, as also the pantaloons, except that a portion of one leg appeared to have been cut off. The cavalry boot on his left leg was in extra good condition, looking to be new, and the shoe on the right foot, a common brogan, which he procured at Mudd's house, had a slit cut down the front, but was otherwise in a good condition.

In consequence of the want of time, there was but little examination of the remains made at the stable, but it was observed that the head was not connected with the body, and that one or two of the vertebræ as also the small bones of the leg, were missing. It was also observed that the hair of the deceased was in a good state of preservation, the long curly locks looking as if they had been subjected to the barber's hands. Mr. Weaver left with the remains in the half-past seven o'clock train last evening, and took them immediately to his establishment on W. Fayette street, and to-day will place them in one of his patent caskets, covered with cloth and silver mounted, and place them in his vault, at Greenmount, to await the arrival of his relatives.—*Inquirer's Wash. Correspondence.*

"THE SPRATTS AT SARATOGA"—Mr. De Cordova related in his own inimitable way the personal history of the Spratt family, or that portion of it which related to their visit to Saratoga Springs and his own imbroglio in the matter, at the Opera House, last evening, before a good sized audience. It is really one of the very best of Mr. De Cordova's literary efforts, and as a satire on the fashionable follies of the day, it may unhesitatingly be set down as a veritable *coup d'eat*. The speaker's manner of delivery has improved since we last had the pleasure of seeing him—or else he let himself out in a most unusual manner last evening—and his claims as a first-class comedian cannot be questioned. His illustrations of that modern epidemic, the "Grecian Bend," and his account of the voices of the night which came through the slats of his blind-door at "the Union," fairly convulsed the house with laughter. De Cordova's success as a lecturer is rapidly on the increase, having now more invitations pouring in upon him than he can possibly fill, and he is richly deserving of it. So far as instruction goes, he will compare favorably with nine-tenths of the peripatetics of the day, while as a promoter of uproarious mirth and good digestion, he is without a rival.—*Newark Advertiser.*

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES....6 52 MOON SETS....11 28
SUN SETS....5 37 HIGH WATER....6 46

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
JAMES DOUGHERTY, CHARLES WHEELER, W. C. KENT, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bellona	London	New York	Jan. 30
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 2
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 2
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 3
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 3
Baltimore	Southampton	Baltimore	Feb. 4
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 4
India	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 5
Allemannia	Havre	New York	Feb. 6
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 9
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 9
Main	Southampton	New York	Feb. 9

FOR EUROPE.

Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 17
China	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 17
America	New York	Bremen	Feb. 18
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 20
England	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 20
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Feb. 20
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Feb. 20
Kina	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 23
C. of America	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 27

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Feb. 17
Yazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Feb. 17
Eagle	New York	Havana	Feb. 18
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Feb. 18
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Feb. 20
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Feb. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, Havana, Thos Watson & Sons.

N. G. barque Der Turner, Beetzke, Cork or Falmouth, Warren & Gregg.

Br. barque Brother's Pride, Smith, Matanzas, C. C. Van Horn.

Brig James Baker, Phelan, Cardenas, Warren & Gregg.

Schr Hattie Paige, Haley, Port Spain (Trinidad), Thos. Watson & Sons.

Schr C. E. Elmer, Corson, Kingston, Ja., D. N. Wetzlar & Co.

Str F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—J. L. Moseley and son, R. G. Riddle, Mrs Martin and son, Rev. J. A. Harrold, Mrs. Cassiday, James Martin, B. Borcheri, Henry Stiles.

Barque Linda, Wicks, 11 days from Sagua, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Br. brig Marina M. Davis, Robinson, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to Jas Harratt.

Schr Wm. Townsend, McNiel, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas L. Bewley & Co.

Steamer Annie, Shaw, from Baltimore, with salt to A. Kerr & Bro.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, cleared at New Orleans 11th inst. for Philadelphia via Havana. Passenger—W. C. Childs, for Philadelphia. Cargo—1036 bales cotton, 150 bbls clay, 617 hides, 25 bales moss, and 14 pkgs. sundries for Philadelphia.

Barque Schamyl, Snow, hence, at Marseilles 28th ultimo.

Brig Union T., Tufts, for Philadelphia, cleared at Matanzas 4th inst.

Brig Altavela, Thompson, was loading at Matanzas 6th inst. for "Fairmount."

Brig Clara P. Gibbs, Parker, unc., remained at Matanzas 6th inst.

Brig Ida L. Rey, from St. Martins for Philadelphia, was spoken 14th inst. off Fenwick Island Shoals.

Schr Chester, Kennedy, for Philadelphia, sailed from Halifax 13th inst.

Schrs Z. Steelman, Adams, and Georgie Deering, Willard, unc., remained at Matanzas 6th inst.

Schr L. M. Reed, Steelman, hence, at Boston 15th inst.

Schr N. J. Miller, Dunham, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Salem 14th inst.

Schr Warren Blake, Messervey, for Philadelphia, was to sail from Savannah 13th inst.

Schr Lizzie Batchelder, English, was loading at Savannah 11th inst. for Nevassa.

Schr L. A. May, Baker, sailed from Providence 13th inst., for New Castle, Del.

Schr Eliza B. Emery, Young, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 14th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The French Government has given notice that from the 15th day of January, 1869, two lights will be exhibited at the entrance of the port of Cette, south coast of France.

1. A fixed red light from a tower on the northeast head of the Breakwater, elevated 46 feet above high water.

2. A fixed red light from a tower on the extremity of Frontignan Jetty, and NW. by N. 2½ yards from the Breakwater light. It is elevated 41 feet above high water.

Both lights in clear weather should be seen from a distance of seven miles.

The Breakwater tower is 55 feet high, and that of the Jetty 38 feet; they are built of sheet iron and are painted white.

The position of the Breakwater light is in lat. 43 deg. 23 min. 48 sec. N., long. 3 deg. 42 min. 25 sec. E. from Greenwich.

Also that from the same date the two lights on Richelieu Citadel will be discontinued.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1869.

ANTI-WINDOW RATTLER.

For Dwellings, Cars, Steamboats, Etc.

Prevents Rattling and Shaking of the Windows by the wind or other causes, tightens the sash, prevents the wind and dust from entering, easily attached, and requires but a single glance to judge of its merits.

Call on the General Agent,

C. P. ROSE

No. 727 JAYNE Street,

Between Market and Chesnut,

2 11 fmw3m Philadelphia.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,

Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,

No. 405 LIBRARY Street.

All Custom House Business transacted.

PASSPORTS PROCURED

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to south ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M to 2 P. M.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 21
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET,
CENTRAL OFFICES, No. 105 S. FIFTH ST.,
(Two doors below Chesnut street)
AND
No. 432 WALNUT STREET,
(Penn Building),
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders, received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—
On $25 and upwards....2 per cent.
" 100 " ....3 "
" 300 " ....4 "
Address all orders, etc., to

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No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds, and STAMPED ENVELOPES, constantly on hand.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
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Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at
No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
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ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 12 16

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Coon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gilles Dallet,	George L. Busby,
Rowin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—PHILADELPHIA, December 29, 1868.
The attending Managers are:—
Wister Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
S. Morris Wain, No. 128 S. Delaware avenue.
Attending Physician—J. M. Da Costa, M. D., No. 1625 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—William Hunt, M. D., No. 1309 Spruce street.
Thomas George Morton, M. D., No. 1421 Chesnut street.
The Physician and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive applications for admission.
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately hereafter. 1 22

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 909 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 16

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
FROM THE GREAT FIRE
IN MARKET STREET.
HERRING'S PATENT SAFES
Again the Champion!
THE ONLY SAFE THAT PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS UNCHARRED.
LETTER FROM T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month 8th, 1868.
Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street—Gents:—It is with great pleasure that we add our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion Safe. At the destructive fire on Market street, on the evening of the 30 inst., our store was the centre of the conflagration, and, being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, etc., made a severe and trying test. Your Safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floors into the cellar among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our books, papers, bank notes bills receivable, and entire contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us that your Safe came out all right as we had entrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your Safes in a few days, as they have our entire confidence.
Yours, respectfully,
T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the victors in more than 500 accidental fires. Awarded the Prize Medals at the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New York; and Exposition Universelle, Paris.
Manufactured and for sale by
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
12 9 wfmSmrp PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
18] No. 434 RACE Street

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JAS. H. BRYSON & SON,
No. 8 North SIXTH Street,
Stationers and Printers.
Blank Books, Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Etc. Etc.,
Made to order at the shortest notice, at the lowest market rates.

LETTER PAPER, per ream	$2 50
FOOLSCAP PAPER, per ream	3 00
NOTE PAPER per ream	1 25

A full assortment of imported and staple STATIONERY, always on hand; INKS, PENCILS, PENHOLDERS, Etc., in great variety.

ENVELOPES, buff, letter size	$1 50 per 1000
" white, "	1 90 "

A great variety of styles and grades always on hand, at the lowest rates.
PRINTED BLANKS, CARDS, PAMPHLETS, Etc., executed in the most approved styles 1 29 1m

JAMES B. SMITH & CO.,
BLANK BOOK
MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 27 South SEVENTH Street,
15 18 fmw3m PHILADELPHIA.
STATIONERS.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Well-secured ground-rent $150 a year, per, $7500. On Tuesday, February 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well-secured redeemable ground-rent of $150 a year, clear of taxes, payable April and October, secured by all that valuable lot of ground, with the extensive improvements known as the "Victoria Oil Works," thereon erected. Beginning at a point on the east side of Penrose avenue or State Island road, 214 feet 8 inches south of Pollock street, containing over 4 acres of land.

The improvements on the above are nearly new, and cost $40 000.

A plan may be seen at the auction rooms.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 18 17 2 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Lots, Oregon. On Tuesday, February 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all the title and interest of L. F. Barry, trustee of Michael Herr, in the following property, viz.:—

26 lots of ground, 25x100 feet, Pacific City (a city in prospective), in Washington Territory.
Also, 1-40 of the undivided part of said Pacific City.
Also, 4 lots in Syracuse, Oregon, each 25x100 feet.
Also, 24 lots in Canemah, Oregon, each 25x100 feet.
Also, 3 lots in Syracuse, Oregon, each 25x100 feet.
Also, 1 lot in Buteville, Oregon, ½ of 1½ acres.
Also, 1 lot in Buteville, Oregon, 25x100 feet.
Also, a land claim to 640 acres, near Oregon City, Oregon.
Terms Cash.
By order of L. F. Barry, Trustee,
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 30 stw7t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
JOHN D. LENTZ, of Philadelphia, bankrupt, having petitioned for his discharge a meeting of creditors will be held on the twenty-sixth day of February, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., before the Register, WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Esq., at 530 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia, that the examination of the bankrupt may be finished, and any business of meetings required by sections 27 and 28 of the act of Congress transacted.
The Register will certify whether the Bankrupt has conformed to his duty.
A meeting will also be held on WEDNESDAY, the tenth day of March, 1869, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when parties interested may show cause against the discharge.
Witness the Honorable John Cadwalader, Judge of the said District Court, and seal thereof, at Philadelphia, the first day of February, A. D. 1869. G. R. FOX, Clerk.
Attest—WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Register.
2 5 w3t

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Trust Estate of LETITIA C. BACKUS, formerly LETITIA C. COOPER.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of HARRISON SMITH and JAMES BAYARD, Trustees under Indenture of the 29th of May, 1860, between LETITIA C. COOPER (in contemplation of her marriage with the Rev. JOHN C. BACKUS) and SAMUEL F. SMITH and WILLIAM W. SMITH, in whose stead the accountants have been duly substituted, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, February 23, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.
2 5 mw 5t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
At Philadelphia December 23 A. D. 1868.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of FREDERICK KING, of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District.
JOHN ROBERTS, Assignee,
No. 128 South SIXTH Street.
To the Creditors of said Bankrupt 2 10 w4t

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 26

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¼.
This (Wednesday) EVENING, Feb. 17,
Ninth Night of the world-renowned Comedians,
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.
The pathetic Irish Drama entitled
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
Regged Pat, with Songs....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Judy O'Trot....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
After which the beautiful comedy of
THE ROUGH DIAMOND.
Margery....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
To conclude with the roaring comedietta of
THE HAPPY MAN
Paddy Murphy....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Friday—Benefit of Mrs BARNEY WILLIAMS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7:30.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF "TAME CATS."
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Feb 17,
TAME CATS.
Mrs. HARRY LANGLEY....Mrs. JOHN DREW
(Concluding with Crais's perversion of
BARBE BLEUE.
Friday, by particular desire,
A LESSON IN LOVE.
In rehearsal, A VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANCES, and MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

MISS SUSAN GALTON'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
CHING-CHOW-HI.
THURSDAY EVENING,
two of Offenbach's Comic Operas,
LA ROSE PERSE ET. FLEUR and LIESCHEN AND FRITZCHEN,
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 19,
BENEFIT OF MISS SUSAN GALTON.
LA SONNAMBULA.
Saturday Evening, first performance of the Comic Opera entitled FANCHETTE. [2 15 tf

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—ENGAGEMENT OF THE JAPS
for a limited number of nights,
The great JAPS and their musical
ALL-RIGHT
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON

CONCERT HALL—LECTURE,
HON. ALEXANDER K. McCLURE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, 1869,
Subject—"LIFE IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS."
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved Seats at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street. [2 15 5t
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 8 o'clock.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA, and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 18tf

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents.
Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTERAY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 1 21 3m

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. [11 4 tf

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
No. 119 South FOURTH St., Philadelphia,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents,
C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 1 29 1m*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1869.
On the petition of LYDIA W. LITCHFIELD, administratrix of the estate of Leroy Litchfield, of South Bridge, Massachusetts, praying for the extension of a patent granted him on the 1st day of May, 1858, for an improvement in shuttles for Looms:
It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 12th day of April next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.
EL

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 *S. THIRD STREET,*
PHILADELPHIA,

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance of the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1869.

What Constitutes a Legal-Tender.

In all cases in which the validity or application of a United States law is involved, the decisions of the United States courts are recognized as the exclusive and paramount rule of action. If a case which falls within local domain occurs, it may be doubted whether there is any higher tribunal than the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth. But no such consideration enters into the suit when an act of Congress is the cause of dispute. Since the foundation of the Government, therefore, the decision of the United States Supreme Court has been looked upon with great awe. It is the court of last resort in the case of the largest interests of the nation. It is seldom, however, that it has rendered a decision which will have more widespread influence in the daily transactions of individuals than the one made on Monday, in the case of *Bronson and others against Rodes*. The issue involved was what constituted a legal-tender of money due under a special contract. The facts of the case are:—There was a mortgage given in 1851 for a certain sum, which was especially stipulated as payable in gold and silver coin. This fact appeared on the face of the mortgage itself. In 1863 the mortgagee tendered in greenbacks the sum on the face of the mortgage, which tender was declined, and suit brought for payment in gold and silver coin. The court below decided in favor of the legality of the tender of greenbacks. The Court of Errors and Appeals of New York, to which the case was carried, also so decided. But the Supreme Court of the United States utterly discarded the decision of these tribunals, and with but one dissenting voice declared that payment could be enforced in coin, and that was the only way that the debt could be discharged. This was done on the ground that the intention of the contracting parties must control a court in its interpretation of a contract; that at the time of the signing of the deed there was a recognized difference between notes and coin; that both were in common circulation; and that coin was especially mentioned and intended to be paid.

By this decision all previous adjudications of the courts of Pennsylvania are reversed. We have had in our midst precisely similar statements and directly opposite verdicts. In the case of Shoenberger vs. Watts, in the District Court of our city, the identity is complete. All, however, will fall with this reversal of the highest tribunal. It will have a decided practical and pecuniary effect on a number of our citizens. Of the decision itself we cannot see any need to say much. With the Judges of that Court rests the decision, and they have settled it beyond appeal. We are glad, however, that the decision was delayed until after the close of the war, when its effect will not be in the least political. Care should be taken not to confound the judgment in Bronson with that now pending in relation to the legality of the Legal-tender acts themselves. It has no immediate bearing upon them; but still, coming as it does at this time, it is highly significant. Can it not be construed as one of those preparatory steps which the Supreme Court is in the habit of taking to pave the way for what has already been determined upon? Coming just now, and leaning so strongly as it does, we cannot fail to see in it a hint of decided significance as to the settlement of the yet more important question which is still in abeyance. We had not anticipated a leaning so much in that direction by the Court; for, if the present case is viewed in the light of the feeling of the Judges, it certainly foreshadows the settlement of the legal-tender question on the basis of its illegality. We await the coming decision with no inconsiderable suspense.

The Twelfth and Sixteenth Streets Railroad.

The present Legislature promises to surpass all its predecessors in notorious profligacy, in abject surrender to corrupt influences, and in reckless disregard of the true interests of the people of Pennsylvania. Those who are familiar with the controlling motives of action allege that in all important measures money or bribery exercises as potent sway as steam upon the machinery of a locomotive or a mainspring upon the movements of a watch.

The complete demoralization which prevails is illustrated not only by impolitic and mysterious action on various questions of State importance, but by the course of local legislation. The practical query is no longer, "What do the people need, or how can they be best served?" but "What scheme can be devised for the enrichment of impecunious members?" and the present Legislature is receiving credit among those familiar with corruption for having brought a new system to a degree of perfection never before attained, viz., the system of chartering companies for the exclusive benefit of the members, instead of working, as heretofore, in the pay and interest of "outsiders."

The Twelfth and Sixteenth Passenger Railway bill is cited as an illustration of this advanced species of legislative rapacity, and it is difficult to explain the superserviceable zeal and contemptuous defiance of public opinion displayed in behalf of this measure in its active supporters were working on their own account.

It is well known that the road was never asked for by any considerable body of the citizens of Philadelphia, and that it is generally condemned on account of the necessity for maintaining a few main avenues for the exclusive use of carriages and drays. Some of the arguments by which it was defended were ridiculous, and some of the statements made in its support were positively false; and the press of the city has almost unanimously condemned it, as well in advance as subsequent to its passage.

And yet this very questionable measure was supported by all the representatives of Philadelphia in both branches of the Legislature, without distinction of party. In the Senate, on a call of the yeas and nays, the votes of the four Senators from the city were recorded in the affirmative, and on its final passage in the House, the telegraph report of the proceedings says:—

"Mr Straug wished the Philadelphia members to state whether or not their delegation was in favor of the bill.

"Mr. McGinnis said that the delegation was unanimous."

That the people may know exactly by whom they were thus misrepresented, we append the following list of their misrepresentatives:

SENATORS—1. W. McCandless, Dem.; 2. A. Wilson Henszey, Rep.; 3. D. A. Nagle, Dem; 4 George Connell, Rep.

ASSEMBLYMEN—1. David Foy, Rep.; 2. John McGinnis, Dem; 3. Samuel Josephs, Dem.; 4. George W. Myers, Rep; 5 John L. Rogers, Dem.; 6. Charles Kleckner Rep; 7. James Subers, Rep; 8. J. V. Stokes, Rep.; 9. S. D. Dalley, Dem.; 10. E. W. Davis, Rep; 11 William Bunn, Rep.; 12. Alexander Adaire, Rep; 13. Michael Mullin, Dem.; 14. John Cloud, Rep.; 15. James Holgate, Rep.; 16. M. C. Hong, Rep; 17. John Clark, Rep.; 18. R. Hervey, Rep.

We hope, for the credit of the city, that all these men did not act corruptly, but their unanimity on a measure of this character is, to say the least, a highly suspicious circumstance. Judging from the past history of passenger railway legislation, and the subsequent proceedings of these companies, all these charters possess a certain pecuniary value, arising from the transfer they make of valuable privileges to a few private individuals; and members of the Legislature are too familiar with the history of former passenger railway speculations in this city, to defy their constituents from purely disinterested motives.

The regret and indignation felt at the action of these recreant legislators are heightened by the indecent haste of Governor Geary in signing the bill. He seemed as anxious as its original projectors to avoid giving the people an opportunity to remonstrate against it, and he has thus given increased strength to the prevailing desire of the Republicans of Philadelphia to select a new candidate for Governor in the coming election, as well as an entirely new Representative ticket. As the Democrats will evidently nominate their most popular candidate, the Republican party can scarcely expect success in the State if they do not also choose a standard-bearer who is unassailable at all points, and preëminent for purity and intellect as well as devotion to sound principles.

Negatively Recommended.

The Committee on Federal Relations of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg has reported, with a negative recommendation, the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State which provides "that no bill conferring any corporate power on private individuals shall be passed by the Legislature, and that the courts shall have power to confer any such privilege." There is in this amendment the germ of all reform in the present corrupt system of legislation. We had occasion to call public attention yesterday to the fact that the Governor of New York has determined to veto bills where the courts had the power. We did not at that time know that so practical a form of reform had been attempted. But it would seem that its fate is already settled, as with a negative recommendation its defeat is secured. It is hardly possible for one to expect that the members of the Legislature will deliberately cut off their great source of revenue, and hence the action in question will create no surprise. It will, however, be received with regret. It was the most easy and practical shape in which the movement towards purifying the Augean stables of the capital could be attempted. The same amendment favors the increase of the number of Representatives to 300. This we have already favored on several occasions. But it is idle to argue on the beneficial results of such a change. Until we elevate the tone of public morals, all reform must prove abortive and all the present evils continue.

The Queen's Speech.

Yesterday afternoon the formal opening of the new English Parliament took place, and the Queen's speech was read, in the absence of her Majesty, by the Lord Chancellor. When the Emperor of the French makes a speech from the throne, it is generally understood to mean a great deal more than is expressed; it is a sort of royal conundrum thrown out for the world to exercise its wits upon. Very often it is found to mean very little, but the world, never disappointed, always returns to the task with fresh ardor, until Napoleon must sometimes actually grin with delight at the success of his experiments upon the credulity of mankind.

No such enigmatical meaning is ever attributed to Queen Victoria's utterances. The speeches are well understood to be prepared for her by her ministers, and they are usually made up of mild platitudes about things in general, and mean nothing in particular.

In her speech yesterday the Queen assured the Lords and Commons that the relations of Great Britain and all foreign powers were on an excellent footing, and that the hostilities which threatened to break out in the East have been prevented by a conference of the great powers of Europe; she expresses a hope that the negotiations with the United States will place on a firm and durable basis the friendship which should ever exist between England and America; she regrets the disturbances in New Zealand, but is sure that prudence and moderation will prevent their recurrence; the estimates which will be laid before the Commons by the ministers are, she thinks, framed upon the basis of economy coupled with efficiency; the continued suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland she considers necessary, and she is persuaded that, in considering the ecclesiastical arrangements for Ireland, Parliament will have a careful regard for the interests involved, and that the matter will be settled so as to secure the undivided feeling of the people of Ireland on the side of loyalty and law, efface the memory of past contentions, and cherish the sympathies of an affectionate people.

The Queen's speech has a mild, benevolent, and motherly tone, that will be appreciated by her faithful people, and which is certainly much better than the sphynx-like utterances of her neighbor on the other side of the Channel, who generally contrives that when he says peace the world shall understand that he means war. For the Queen's good wishes towards the United States we are duly thankful, and we only regret that we cannot look upon the present negotiations between this country and England in the same hopeful spirit as her Majesty. Not that there is any likelihood of a breach of the peace, but while friendship certainly should always exist, Mr. Reverdy Johnson's after-dinner treaty is not the best means for securing the desired results. The Queen's sentiments on the Irish ecclesiastical question are judicious, but indefinite, and it is certainly a matter to be desired that the English Parliament will concur in her recommendation to apply the principles of equal justice to the question before them.

The Central High School.

The sixty-first semi-annual commencement of the Central High School was held yesterday at the Academy of Music, and seventeen graduates received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The continued prosperity of the High School is most gratifying, and there is every reason to believe that its management on the whole is such as can justly be commended.

That in some particulars the High School might be improved, its most zealous advocates will perhaps admit, while in spite of the attacks of its enemies we have the honorable records of a very large number of its graduates to attest its usefulness. The graduates of the High School occupy positions of trust, honor, and influence in this community, and number in their ranks many of our most esteemed citizens. The prosperity and progress of the United States are due in a very great measure to the free educational institutions, open to all, and which provide facilities which leave no excuse for ignorance. The Philadelphia Central High School has always stood high among the great free colleges of the country. The course of studies prescribed is, on the whole, exceedingly well calculated for disciplining the mind, as well as for securing to the student such an education as will fit him for the practical work of life: and it is to be hoped that, in the future, those who are disposed to find fault with this institution, and who even wish to abolish it because it is not conducted exactly according to their ideas, will endeavor to look at the matter from an impartial standpoint, and devote their energies to its possible improvement.

The Alabama Treaty.

It is reported that the Foreign Committee of the Senate are unanimously opposed to the ratification of the Alabama claims treaty recently concluded with the English Government by Minister Reverdy Johnson. We have no doubt but that this report is true, and even if it is not, the Senate will scarcely dare to confirm the treaty in opposition to the wishes of the whole country. Mr. Johnson, in spite of the opinions which have been expressed with regard to the treaty, continues to dine and wine and make speeches in England, assuring his auditors that the whole difficulty is now at an end, and the relations of the two countries placed upon a satisfactory and friendly basis. That Mr. Johnson has flattered himself with delusive hopes will be evident as soon as the committee makes its report to the Senate, and the English sympathizers with treason will find that one weak-witted old man does not represent the American people, but that the determination on this side of the Atlantic is stronger than ever to agree to no arrangement except the full payment of the claims that have been preferred for property destroyed by the Anglo-Rebel pirates. The English Government has tried various devices to get around the matter somehow without acknowledging its errors, and our only course is to adhere firmly to the position we have taken and to submit to no compromise.

Internal Revenue Variations.—The following figures, taken from the reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the years ending June 30, 1867 and 1868, show a much more satisfactory state of business in this city than in either of the three large districts in the city of New York, where most of the business in that city is carried on. The receipts for the year ending June 30, 1867, from internal revenue taxation, are as follows:—

Districts.	*Amount Collected.*
Thirty-second New York	$9,978,614 40
Eighth New York	7,149,716 75
First Ohio	6,878,016 13
Third Massachusetts	6,048,528 63
Fourth New York	5,918,227 31
First Illinois	5,467 986 87
First California	5,199 567 48
First Pennsylvania	5,082 937 46

While for the year ending June 30, 1868, the receipts for the same districts were as follows:—

Districts.	*Amount Collected.*
32d New York	$7 629 852 59
1st California	5,164 081 83
3d Massachusetts	5,095 511 50
1st Pennsylvania	4,230,456 54
8th New York	4 074 416 26
4th New York	4,043 779 63
1st Illinois	3 998 815 33
1st Ohio	3,781,723 35

From the above, it will be seen that while in 1867 there were seven districts paid more revenue taxes than the First district of this city, yet in 1868 there were but three districts that exceeded it. The falling off is as follows:—

Districts.	*Amount Collected.*
32d New York	$2,303,761 61
8th New York	3,075 300 49
4th New York	1,851 451 71
1st Pennsylvania	851,580 92

The average falling off for the three New York districts is $2,412,838 64, or three times greater than the decrease in the First district of this city.

OBITUARY.

Death of Charles N. Bancker, Esq.

Last evening one of Philadelphia's patriarchs, Charles N. Bancker, Esq., than whom none was more respected and esteemed, died in the full ripeness of age. He was born in the city of New York in the year 1776, and was, consequently, in the ninety-second year of his age at the time of his death. His life was uneventful, though busy. He came to this city in 1795 Subsequent to his arrival here, in conjunction with a gentleman named Geist, he opened a large wholesale dry goods store on Second street, near Market. They did an extensive business. Mr. Bancker, although at that time but twenty-one years old, was accustomed to conduct and manage it during his partner's business trips to Asia.

The rapid growth of the city, the constantly augmenting multiplication of dwellings and stores, at last suggested to the deceased the expediency of starting a fire insurance enterprise. After carefully studying the details of the fire insurance system, in order, if he established a company, to establish it understandingly, he came to the conclusion that the enterprise would pay—that it would prove of mutual advantage to both the founders and the citizens. In 1829 he obtained a charter of incorporation for the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia. The corporation lost no time in commencing business, with Mr. Bancker as Secretary. In a short time he was elected to President of the company, and continued in that position up to the period of his death.

In addition to his labors in business, Mr. Bancker was a hard worker in literature. He possessed great fondness for scientific studies and pursued them sedulously. He was a Christian gentleman, and died in the faith. "He has gone, and leaves none better behind him."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYARIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. J. & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 12 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT street. Charges suit all. DR. F. R. THOMAS.
1 26 3m

THE

ARABS

ARE

COMING.

2 13 3t

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER Will Lecture under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, February 25. Subject:—"RATIONAL AMUSEMENTS." The sale of tickets will begin at J. E. Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street, Saturday morning, 20th inst. Reserved seats, *on first day of sale*, 75 cents; after Saturday, 50 cents to all parts of the house. 2 15 wf3t

CONCERT HALL.
THIRD AND LAST LECTURE
BY DE CORDOVA,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18.
SUBJECT—THE SPRATTS AT SARATOGA.
Admission 50 cents. No extra charge for Reserved seats.
Tickets may be obtained at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street. 2 15 tf

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the first day of March, 1869, at the office of the company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.
2 17 10t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET.
The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.
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PETER A KEYSER, Vice-President.
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The time when thick overcoats ought to be worn;
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When the weather is soft, and the days are warm,
Some folks do their constitutions harm
By throwing their outer clothing off,
And thus contracting a troublesome cough.

It isn't right for a man to expose
Himself to disease, for the want of clothes;
Good friend, if your overcoat's too thick,
Get one that's thinner, but don't get sick.

Don't get rheumatic, just for the lack
Of a suitable overcoat on your back,
But purchase a light, thin overcoat sack,
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Or any color;—we have them all,
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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The Irish Drama at the Walnut.

The Irish drama is a phenomenon outside of all rules, and which cannot be measured by any known standard of taste; it is neither nature nor art, but must be assigned to a sort of critical limbo, to be suspended, like Mahomet's coffin, between heaven and earth, but belonging to neither. But, despite this anomalous position, the Irish drama is great in the estimation of a very large portion of the play-going public, and Barney Williams is its prophet. The recognized interpreter of its mysteries, he is a mystery himself; for in the ordinary acceptation of the term he certainly cannot be called a good actor, and it is even denied that he is an actor at all. We are scarcely willing to go so far as that, but it is certain that the Irishman as portrayed by Mr. Williams is a creature neither of the earth nor the heavens above the earth; nor the waters under the earth, but he belongs exclusively and entirely to the Irish drama. Sometimes indeed, there does arise an actor like the late John Drew, who, by a mingling of passion, humor, and pathos, and a touch or two of that nature that makes the whole world kin, almost beguiles us into the belief that this style of entertainment must have its assignable place in the world of art; but such exceptions are so exceedingly rare that they must be accounted as mere eccentricities of individual genius and as proofs of the correctness of the rule which we have stated.

Ireland as it Was, the piece which formed the staple of the entertainment last evening at the Walnut, is a fair specimen of the Irish drama. The colors are laid on too thick for us to give an entire assent to the assumed correctness of the portraiture of Irish peasant life as it really is, and it is difficult for any impartial judgment to accept the stage Irishman without some reserve. In the piece now on the boards at the Walnut, however, the infelicities are so felicitous that the dramatist may well be forgiven for having utterly ignored all extraneous considerations in accomplishing his purpose of progressing onwards to the end in view without stopping for one moment to inquire, "Can such things be?" The second act of *Ireland As It Was* is a perfect study of impossibilities. "Judy O'Trot" hides behind a screen, and listens to a conference between "Mr. Stone," the villainous agent, and his accomplice. "Stone" takes out of the chest a pair of pistols and a bundle of papers, and places them on the table, his accomplice gazing steadily at "Judy's" head peeping over the screen during the whole of the operation. Notwithstanding this, the villains renew their conversation, and the lady coolly comes out from her hiding place, seats herself on the edge of the chest in full view, and then walks leisurely across the room and obtains possession of the papers and pistols without molestation. She then whacks the agent over the head with a shillelah, and when he very shrewdly guesses that there must be somebody behind the screen, she slips into the chest without being seen. "Ragged Pat" is then brought in bucked, and while he is conversing with "Stone," "Judy" loosens his cords and hands him a pistol, which he presents to the astonished agent's breast. Shakespeare informs us that "the prosperity of a jest lies in the ear of him that hears it," but author and actors in this scene are alike careful that there shall be no misapprehension as to where the laugh comes in, and the eye and ear that can fail to take in the points of this delightful situation must belong to one of Sydney Smith's ideal Scotchmen who requires to be trepanned before he can be made to comprehend a joke. In the Irish drama there is always plenty of weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth, and what is intended for sentiment cannot, by any stretch of good nature, be accounted anything but maudlin. The things popular, however—more so than the most startling sensations that managerial ingenuity can devise, Mr. and Mrs. Williams are reputed to be the most attractive stars before the public, and in this city, at least, the theatre is crowded to its utmost capacity every night whenever they play an engagement. Like the mysteries of the azoic age, it cannot altogether be accounted for by any known principles of science, philosophy, or art; but after science and philosophy have exhausted their resources, the hard facts of the Irish drama and the incomprehensible Irishman of Mr. Williams remain just where we found them, as great puzzles as ever.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *Tame Cats* will be represented this evening and to-morrow for the last times. On Friday the comedy of *A Lesson in Love* will be performed.

On Monday *A Victim of Circumstances* will be produced.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear this evening in *Ireland As It Was*, *The Rough Diamond*, and *The Irish Tiger*.

John Brougham's drama of *The Emerald Ring* is in preparation.

AT THE CHESNUT the Galton Troupe will appear this evening in Offenbach's operetta of *Ching-Chow-Hi*.

AT THE AMERICAN the Risley Japanese Troupe will appear this evening.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall this afternoon.

MR. DE CORDOVA will deliver his third and last humorous lecture at Concert Hall to-morrow evening. Subject, "The Spratts at Saratoga."

HON. ALEXANDER J. MCCLURE will deliver a lecture at Concert Hall on Friday evening on the subject of "Life in the Rocky Mountains."

THE MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY'S second subscription concert will be given to-morrow evening at Musical Fund Hall. Mr. Carl Roose, Mr. J. K. McGowan, Mr. Rudolph Hennig, Mr. Jacob Graf, Mr. Jean Louis, Miss Ida Gumpert, Miss Fannie Keim, Miss Bessie Archer, Madame Henrietta Behrens, and a full chorus will appear.

JOHN MITCHEL, ESQ., will lecture at Concert Hall this evening. The subject will be, "Who are the Celts?" and the proceeds will be for the benefit of the Celtic Library Fund.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER will lecture at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, February 25, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Subject: "Rational Amusements." The sale of seats will begin at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street, on Saturday morning.

CITY ITEMS.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—*to close out Winter Stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing.*

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THE SEEDS OF SICKNESS.—Baron Munchausen tells a story of a post boy's horn, which had a number of wicked tunes blown into it one frosty night, but made no response. Nevertheless, when it was hung before a hot fire, the tunes, which had been frozen in, thawed out, to the amusement of all present. Just so the human system, subjected to injurious influences during the winter, sometimes gives no token of the effect they have produced upon it, until the moist atmosphere of Spring develops their fruits. Many spring diseases are the result of winter imprudence, and great and especial care should be taken of the system in the cold season, so that it may be in a sound and vigorous condition when the malarious fogs of March and April make their appearance. To this end strengthen the stomach and the general organization at this season with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Take this pleasant vegetable antidote in advance of the uprising of the mephitic mists and vapors, which produce chills and fever, and other miasmatic diseases. Remember that it is a *preventive medicine*—as powerful to *protect* as to *restore*. The stomach is apt to be overtaxed at this time of the year. It is a period devoted to dinner and supper parties, and luxurious living generally. Feasting and late hours weaken the digestive organs and disorder the liver. The effect of the Bitters is to invigorate the one and regulate the other. There is no month in the twelve when a tonic and alterative is more generally needed than in this, and there is no preparation of that nature so thoroughly salubrious, so bracing, and so entirely free from undue exciting properties, as this celebrated vegetable cordial.

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JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

FROM Mr. A. Winch, of No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received the latest numbers of the *London Society*, *Temple Bar*, the *Cornhill Magazine*, and *Reynolds' Miscellany*. Mr. Winch's collection of foreign and domestic periodical literature is unrivalled in variety and extent.

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THE ADVANTAGES
Offered by this Company are:—
It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.
It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.
It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.
It is definite and certain in its terms.
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No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females.
It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.

THE FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT AND Dining Saloon, No. 15 South FOURTH street, will be re-opened by William H. Christopher, of Boston, and Beverly D. May, late Cashier at J. W. Price's Fourth and Chesnut, on WEDNESDAY, February 17.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—PEPPER.—January 24, at the Parsonage of St. George's M. E. Church, No. 324 New street, by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, Mr. JOHN L. DAVIS to Miss ANNIE PEPPER, both of this city.

SCHNEIZLER—MCCONNELL.—On the 7th instant, at the Bethel M. E. Church Parsonage, No. 127 Congress street, by the Rev. George W. Maclaughlin, Mr MARTIN SCHNEIZLER to Miss KATE MCCONNELL, both of Pittsgrove, N. J.

DIED.

BETHAM.—On the 14th instant, Mrs. CATHERINE BETHAM, wife of John Betham, and daughter of John and Margaret Horn, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband Broad street, above League Island, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Philanthropic Cemetery.

BULGER.—On the 16th instant, MARGARET, wife of the late John Bulger, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Clifton, Upper Darby, Delaware county, on Friday morning at 8½ o'clock. Funeral services at St. Charles' Church Kellyville. Interment in Cathedral Cemetery.

GEGAN.—On Monday evening, February 15, Dr. JOHN GEGAN, Jr.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 812 S. second street, on Friday morning, the 19th instant at 9½ o'clock.

HARMAR.—On Monday morning, February 15, CHARLES HARMAR, in the 42d year of his age.

The male relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, near Gray's Ferry, on Thursday morning, February 18, at 11 o'clock punctually.

KLETT.—On the 16th instant, Mrs. MARY KLETT, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. William Bachman, No. 820 St. John street, on Friday at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

THOMPSON.—On Monday, February 15, CARRIE, daughter of Harriet L. and the late Newcomb B. Thompson, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock, from her mother's residence, Clapier street, Germantown. Carriages leave No. 505 Arch street, at 10 o'clock.

LIFE INSURANCE.
BY THE
AGENTS WANTED IN Philadelphia
AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Of Philadelphia,
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.
better terms NOWHERE offered.
Address or call at Company's Office, 1 to 3 P. M.
CALVIN B. MCLEAN,
6 10 Manager of City Agency

CLOTHING.
JONES'
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
None but Well-made Garments are offered.
But One Price is Asked.
Satisfaction guaranteed every Purchaser.
JONES'
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street,
2 17 tf ABOVE SIXTH.

WORKS OF ART.
LAST DAYS
OF THE
EXHIBITION
OF
CHURCH'S
NEW "NIAGARA,"
AT
EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street,
12 31 thstu&m5p PHILADELPHIA.

GAS FIXTURES, ETC.
CORNELIUS & BAKER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GAS FIXTURES,
LAMPS,
BRONZES, LANTERNS, Etc.
STORE,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street.
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No. 821 CHERRY Street,
1 30 smwlm PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., very desirable new Frame House, 13 rooms, good style, bath, hot and cold water, and all the modern improvements, with a large front yard and garden; easy of access per C. & E. Co. R. R.; frequent trains leave via Market Street Ferry. Inquire of E. G. CATTELL, No. 26 N. WHARVES, or at Merchantville. 2 12 6t

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY Seat, 8 acres; large mansion; 6 miles out by Media Railroad or Darby cars.
W. & F. CARPENTER,
11* No. 825 CHESNUT Street.

TO RENT.
MARKET STREET STORE TO LET. Fixtures for sale. Very desirable location, No. 1044, below the Bingham House. Apply on the premises. 2 17 3t*

TO LET—A LARGE MODERN-BUILT TENANT HOUSE and Five Acres of Ground, laid out with walks and gardens, in GERMANTOWN, two minutes' walk from Day's Lane Station.
2 15 6t* J. ARMSTRONG.

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No. 1321 GIRARD Street. 2 11 tf

BOARDING.
A FURNISHED SECOND-STORY ROOM TO let, with board. Reference required. Apply No. 548 N. ELEVENTH Street. 2 13 6t

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board, also, if desired. 2 11 tf

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.
The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.
We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if anyfurther proof had been required.
They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.
Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.
We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.
Yours, very respectfully,
ROWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.
Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
CHAMPION SAFES,
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CIGARS.
TO CIGAR SMOKERS.
"MARIANA RITA"
Cigars, in twenty varieties of size and price, are pure *all* HAVANA TOBACCO; pronounced equal to Imported Cigars, yet much cheaper! TRY THEM.
"FRA DIAVOLO"
Cigars, in five varieties, are pure HAVANA FILLERS, still cheaper, and unsurpassed at their price! TRY THEM.
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S. FUGUET & SONS,
No. 229 South FRONT Street,
REGULAR IMPORTERS, as always, of FINE HAVANA CIGARS. 2 2 1m5p

HATS AND CAPS.
JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 1m

INSTRUCTION.
H. D. GREGORY, A. M.
CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 1108 MARKET Street. 1 26 1m*

PROVISIONS, ETC.
GAME. GAME.
Constantly on hand all kinds of choice Wild Game, Poultry, Salt Water Terrapin, Oysters, etc.
Private families, hotel-keepers, etc., supplied at lowest market rates, at
MARTIN'S GAME DEPOT,
No. 1115 MARKET STREET.
N. B.—We are receiving daily one hundred pair Live Quails. 2 9 12t rp

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE.
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN.

SCHENCK'S
PULMONIC SYRUP,
SEAWEED TONIC, and
MANDRAKE PILLS
WILL CURE
CONSUMPTION,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
AND DYSPEPSIA,

If taken according to the directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the liver, and put it to work; then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens in the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.
To these three medicines Dr. J. H. SCHENCK of Philadelphia, owes his
UNRIVALLED SUCCESS
In the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe, a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest, and the lungs begin to heal.
To do this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and food will make good blood.
SCHENCK'S
MANDRAKE PILLS
Act upon the liver, removing all obstructions; relax the ducts of the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the pills can do; nothing has ever been invented except calomel (a deadly poison, which is very dangerous to use unless with great care) that will unlock the gall bladder and start the secretion of the liver like Schenck's Mandrake Pills.
Liver Complaint is one of the most Prominent Causes of Consumption.
SCHENCK'S
SEAWEED TONIC
Is a gentle stimulant and alterative, and the alkali in the seaweed, which this preparation is made of, assists the stomach to throw out the gastric juice to dissolve the food with the Pulmonic Syrup, and it is made into good blood without fermentation or souring the stomach.
THE GREAT REASON
Why physicians do not cure Consumption is, they try to do too much: they give medicines to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies.
Dr. SCHENCK, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills, or fever. Remove the cause, and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Canker, Ulcerated Throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.
If a person has consumption, of course the lungs are in some way diseased, either tubercles, abscesses, bronchical irritation, pleural adhesion, or the lungs are a mass of inflammation and fast decaying. In such cases what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasting, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now the only chance is to take Dr. SCHENCK'S three medicines, which will bring up a tone to the stomach, the patient will want food, it will digest easily and make good blood; then the patient begins to gain in flesh, and as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs commence to heal up, and the patient gets fleshy and well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.
WHEN THERE IS NO LUNG DISEASE,
And only Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are sufficient, without the Pulmonic Syrup. Take the Mandrake Pills freely in all bilious cases, as they are
PERFECTLY HARMLESS.
Dr. SCHENCK, who has enjoyed uninterrupted health, was wasted away to a mere skeleton, in the very last stage of Pulmonary Consumption, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the above-said medicines, and since his recovery many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success. Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck, unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his Principal Office,
PHILADELPHIA, EVERY SATURDAY,
Where all letters for advice must be addressed. He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every other Tuesday: and at No. 35 Hanover street, Boston, every other Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1·50 per bottle, or $7 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box.
A full supply of Dr. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES for sale at all times at his rooms. Also, for sale by Druggists and Dealers, 1 29 1w&mrp

DRY GOODS.
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S
SILK DEPARTMENT is now Unusually Attractive.
The assortment is large and prices reasonable.
RICH BLACK SILKS.
RICH FANCY SILKS,
RICH PLAIN SILKS,
RICH EVENING SILKS,
PINK SILKS,
WHITE SILKS,
CORN-COLORED SILKS,
SCARLET SILKS,
BLUE SILKS.
PLAIN DRESS SILKS at $2·00.
ALL SHADES DRESS SILKS at $2·00.
RICH CORDED SILKS at $2·75.
VERY WIDE HEAVY SILKS at $3·50.
GOOD BLACK SILKS at $2·00.
HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAINS at $2·50.
Just received, per late steamer, full assortments of SILK and LINEN POPLINS in
PLAIDS, PLAIN, and
BROCADE FIGURES.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS HOUSE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

1869—COMPETITION PRICES!!
UP TOWN—LIGHT EXPENSES!!
OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS!!
Goods delivered in all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.
SPECIALTIES JUST OPENED.
Rich Black Silks,
Superb Silk Poplins,
Spring Delaines and Calicoes,
Cassimeres, Table Linens, Napkins, Etc.
Ladies can ride to our door from any part of the city, and we assure them it will more than compensate them in one visit and purchase.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
2 15 PHILADELPHIA.

SPRING LINEN GOODS
AT
MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
BEST IRISH SHIRTING LINENS,
LINENS FOR LADIES' USE,
NEW LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
SAMPLE CARDS OF
NEW STYLES
LINEN CAMBRIC
DRESSES.
An immense stock of LINEN GOODS of every description Retailing
At Importers' Prices.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT,
Have just received from New York—
India Twilled Long Cloths, 25 31 37½c. per yard.
Satin Plaid Nainsook Muslins, 25, 31, 37½, 40, 45, and 50c.
Satin Stripe Muslin, 25, 31, 33, 37½, 40, and 50c.
Plain and Plaid Organdies, cheap
White Brilliants 25, 31, and 37½c. very cheap.
Half Cord Plaid and Stripe Muslins.
White Piques, 25 28, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 62½, and 75c.
French Corded Piques, 31, 37½, 50, 62½, 75, and 85c.
Soft-finish Cambrics, Jaconets, Nainsooks, Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, &c.
Unbleached Power-loom Table Linens.
6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 Bleached Table Linens.
Wilson and Armstrong Table Linens.
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Linen Napkins, $1·50, $1·69, $2, $2·50, $3, up to $5 per dozen.
Linen Doyliés, 75c., $1, $1·25, $1·50 up to $3 per dozen.
Best makes Shirting Linens
Linen Birdeye, for aprons, very cheap.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece, cheap
Linen Lawn, 62½, 75, 87½, and 95c. yard.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Dimity Bands Coventry Ruffings, Magic Ruffings, Sandringham Ruffings.
Registered Ruffing, a new article: a large lot very cheap.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.
Ladies' Full Regular-made Hose, 31c.
Gents' Super Stout Half-hose 31c
Gents' Best English Super Scout 37½c.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT.
2 6 1w tj PHILADELPHIA.

MAXWELL'S
PREPARED GYPSUM,
For Whitening and Coloring Walls,
A BEAUTIFUL, DURABLE & CHEAP ARTICLE.
The Gypsum gives the walls a brilliant gloss, will not rub off, and is therefore more durable, is easily mixed, and costs no more than the common Lime, and its sanitary qualities are excellent: it is therefore in every respect unsurpassed by anything of the kind ever offered to the public
Satisfied that all who use it will never again use Lime, the inventor would ask you to study your interest by giving the Gypsum a trial.
Orders received for applying the Gypsum. Particular attention paid to Parlor and Store Ceilings.
JOHN MAXWELL,
No. 1230 S. FIFTH Street Philadelphia.
Sold by Grocers generally. 2 13 6t

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL
ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE
FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND
GARTIENEN ENBEGRIFFEN.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
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THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT,
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DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 11 19 1

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MEN AND THINGS AT WASHINGTON DURING THE THIRD OF A CENTURY. By L. A. Gobright. Published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

Mr. Gobright has resided in Washington since 1834, and in the capacities of editor, correspondent, and Congressional reporter, he has been acquainted intimately with all the public men, and has been an eye-witness of the many events that have transpired at the capital during the past thirty-five years. The period covered extends from the United States Bank excitement, under President Jackson's administration, to the present day. Mr. Gobright has not attempted to write a history of Washington or the Government, but merely to string together the facts and incidents that have come immediately under his own observation. The book is a collection of gossipy anecdotes, some of them rather trivial in character, but the majority interesting and amusing. A lively review is given of men, manners, and morals in Washington from Andrew Jackson to Andrew Johnson, and the principal public events which have engaged the attention of the country are narrated in a brief but understandable manner; and the work is an entertaining, if not a very profound or important, contribution to the political literature of the day.

CHINA AND THE CHINESE. By Rev. John L. Nevins. Published by Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia Agents: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

The author of this work resided for ten years in China as a missionary, and during that time he had ample opportunities to study the country, and the language, manners, customs, and religion of the people. While engaged in the work of Christianization he learned to respect the Chinese for their intelligence, learning, and many social and political virtues. In view of the fact that they have now become our next-door neighbors on the west, and that the facilities for intercommunication are rapidly increasing, he is impressed with the idea that the people of China and the United States ought to become better acquainted; and the work under consideration is an attempt to give a clear, impartial, and intelligent account of the great nation who have hitherto been considered by Europeans and Americans as barbarians, who would not appreciate or understand any law but the law of force.

Mr. Nevins gives a general view of the Chinese Empire, with the topography of the country, the manner of building cities, the cultivation of the country, the manner of living, and the personal habits of the people, a sketch of Confucius and Confucianism, the educational institutions of China, the constitution of the Chinese Government, the various forms of religious relief, superstitions, languages of China, benevolent institutions, missionary life and work, and the present prospects and condition of the Chinese Empire. Mr. Nevins seems disposed to consider his subject in an impartial and disinterested spirit, giving the Chinese credit for their virtues without extenuating their vices; and his work probably presents as fair and just an estimate of the people of any country as has yet been made. A great majority of the foreigners who visit China are the officers and crews of vessels, who plunge into all manner of excesses as soon as they land, and who consequently are not capable of making any just or generous estimates of the people. On these points Mr. Nevins makes the following observations:—

"The Chinese as a race are, as compared with European nations, of a phlegmatic and impassive temperament, and physically less active and energetic. Children are not fond of athletic and vigorous sports, but prefer marbles, kite-flying, and some quiet games of ball, spinning tops, etc. Men take an easy stroll for recreation, but never a rapid walk for exercise, and are seldom in a hurry or excited. They are also characteristically timid and docile. The oft-made assertion is probably true that an army of ten or twenty thousand Europeans could march without serious opposition from one end of the empire to the other. This remarkable disparity is, however, due principally to our knowledge of modern military science, and our possession of better warlike implements. Chinese well drilled, with confidence in their leaders and in each other, and equipped with modern firearms, would form an army which it would not be prudent to oppose with a force very much inferior in numbers; though I have no doubt that, with the same training and advantages, they would still be found inferior to Europeans as soldiers.

"But while the Chinese are deficient in active courage and daring, they are not in passive resistance. They are comparatively apathetic as regards pain and death, and have great powers of physical endurance, as well as great persistency and obstinacy. On an average, a Chinese tailor will work on his bench, or a literary man over books or with his pen, more hours a day than persons of our race can.

"Physical development and strength and longevity vary in different parts of the empire. In and about Canton, from which we have derived most of our impressions of China, as well as in most parts of the South, the people are small in stature; but in the province of Shantung, in the North, men varying in height from five feet eight inches to six feet are very common, while some of them are considerably taller, indeed, almost giants in stature. In this part of China I have known laborers over seventy years of age working daily at their trades, and it is not unusual to hear of persons who have reached the age of ninety or more. Other local peculiarities, physical and mental, need not be specially dwelt upon.

"The intellectuality of the Chinese is made evident by so many obvious and weighty facts, that it seems strange that persons of ordinary intelligence and information should ever have questioned it. On this point it is better to state facts than individual opinions. We have before us a system of government and code of laws which will bear favorable comparison with those of European nations, and have elicited a generous tribute of admiration and praise from our most competent and reliable writers. The practical wisdom and foresight of those who constructed this system are evinced by the fact that it has stood the test of time, enduring longer than any other which man has devised during the world's history; that it has bound together under one common rule a population to which the world affords no parallel, and given a degree of prosperity and of wealth which may well challenge our wonder. Notwithstanding the rebellions and political agitations which have marked the history of this people, such has been their character, and the vital and recuperative energy of the ideas into which they have been educated, that these disasters have been but temporary impediments in the continuous growth and development of the empire. It is intelligent thought which has given China such a prominence in the East, and also in the eyes of Christendom. She may well point with pride to her authentic history, reaching back through more than thirty centuries; to her extensive literature, containing many works of sterling and permanent value; to her thoroughly elaborated language, possessed of a remarkable power of expression; to her list of scholars, and her proficiency in belles-lettres. If these do not constitute evidences of intellectuality, it would be difficult to say where such evidence is to be found, or on what basis we ourselves will rest our claim to intellectual superiority."

* * * * * * *

"The morality of the Chinese presents another subject about which there is a wide difference of opinion. They are so generally spoken of as a 'nation of thieves and liars,' that a person who is not disposed to adopt or sanction these and similar stereotyped expressions, is in danger of being regarded as either ignorant or prejudiced. I was asked a short time since by a very worthy and intelligent gentleman who finds much to love and admire in the African race, whether I had ever found any traits of character in the Chinese calculated to inspire, in any degree, feelings of respect and affection. It is a question worth considering by persons who entertain such views, on what theory they will account for a great, prosperous, and stable government being composed of such utterly worthless materials.

"It may be also a matter of interest and profit to turn for a moment to the views which the Chinese generally entertain of our morality, and their reasons for these views. They are all familiar with the fact that foreigners introduced opium into China in opposition to the earnest and persistent remonstrances of the Chinese Government; that out of the opium trade grew the first war with China; and that when the representatives of Christian England urged the Chinese Government to legalize the trade and make it a source of revenue, the Chinese Emperor replied that he would not use as a means of revenue that which brought suffering and misery upon his people.

"A large proportion of the representatives of our race in China are sailors, many of whom, when on shore, are in a state of intoxication, and are addicted to all kinds of wickedness and violence, while their tongues are constantly employed in taking the name of God in vain in the most horrid, offensive, and heaven-daring oaths. For years foreigners of this class have commanded many of the piratical fleets on the coast of China, and foreign thieves and robbers have infested some of the inland canals and rivers. In business dealings with strangers from Western lands, the natives find that duplicity and dishonesty are not confined to their own people. Moreover, they observe a certain and numerous class of native women in the foreign communities, who are known to belong to the foreigners, and who appear in the streets with a boldness and effrontery which would be regarded as utterly indecent and intolerable in most Chinese cities. Stereoscopic views are imported from the West in large quantities, of the vilest and most obscene character imaginable, picturing before the eyes and crimes of our race which we would blush to name. My indignation knew no bounds when, a few years since, I found these stereoscopic views exhibited in the streets of a city six hundred miles in the interior by a Chinaman who had invested a little capital in them, and was making a large income by showing them to hundreds of natives daily. Is it strange that, with such facts as these forced upon their attention, the Chinese should come to the conclusion that, as a race, we are am[illegible], unscrupulous, violent, covetous, and licentious?"

The work is illustrated with a map and numerous engravings, and in an appendix are given the speech made by Hon. Anson Burlingame in New York, on the 23d of June, 1868, and the late treaty with China concluded by Mr. Burlingame's embassy.

—From D. Ashmead we have received "The Tales of a Grandfather," first, second, and third series, by Sir Walter Scott, published by Adam & Charles Black, Edinburgh, and W. W. Swayne, New York. Sir Walter Scott in this work gives a *résumé* of Scottish history, dwelling, as is natural, on the more romantic incidents, but putting the whole in a clear and understandable manner suited to the capacity of children. The edition before us includes all the author's latest alterations and improvements, and the price, 25 cents per volume, is remarkably cheap, considering the amount of matter, the excellence of the paper, and the legibility of the type. No more fascinating story-writer than Sir Walter Scott ever lived, and old as well as young readers will find that the "Tales of a Grandfather" are as entertaining as many of the ever-popular fictitious works of the same author.

—From the same house we have received "Moore's Poetical Works." This is a cheap Glasgow edition, issued in New York by W. W. Swayne, and it gives the whole of Moore's poems, well printed on good paper, in clear type, for forty cents.

—From John Penington & Son, No. 127 South Seventh street, we have received the "Histoire de France," par S. Ducoudray. This is a concise history of France from the earliest periods to the present time, designed for the use of elementary classes. It is divided into short chapters, and is exceedingly well adapted for the purpose of a French reading book in schools, or for persons who are studying the language in private. A number of colored illustrations, representing prominent personages in French history, buildings, etc. are given.

—From T. Ellwood Zell, Nos. 17 and 19 S. Sixth street, we have received the fifth, sixth, and seventh numbers of "Zell's Popular Encyclopædia and Universal Dictionary." The three numbers give twenty-four closely-printed and profusely illustrated pages, containing a great variety of subjects, and bringing the work down to the title "Alcohol." The low price of this publication, ten cents a number, and the style of publication places it within the reach of every one. There are very few persons who cannot afford to invest ten cents a week without feeling it, and this fine Encyclopædia when completed will practically be worth far more than the sum paid for it. The task of editing is judiciously conducted by L. Colange, Esq., and a vast amount of valuable information is given on every page.

TREE AND SERPENT WORSHIP.

The London *Athenæum* makes the following notice of an important archæological work recently published in London:—

This huge and handsome volume on the architectural remains of Sanchi and Amravati is said to have been prepared under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council; but we are not told on the title-page to which particular Secretary of State we owe the accomplishment of a very good idea. The work was undertaken two years ago; and in these past two years we have had four different gentlemen in power at the India Board. The particular patron, however, was Sir Stafford Northcote; and we name him with pleasure, since it is only right that the public should have every means of giving honor where honor is due.

For many years past there lay unnoticed in the stables of Fife House a mass of old Indian marbles, which had been brought over from Madras, hardly any one knew either when or why. They were broken and uncomely; and if any man had the wit to push inquiries as to what they were and whence they came, he was told they were fragments of an Indian temple of which scarcely anybody in London had ever heard the name. If the inquirer went yet further, he might—or might not—have learnt that these broken stones had been found, a good many years ago, lying on the wharf at Madras, exposed to the wind and rain, and that after much writing of letters they had been shipped for England, where they had been tumbled out on the yard of Fife House. To ask how they came to be lying on the wharf at Madras was like going back to the Deluge: yet when curiosity pushed its way backwards these stones were traced to Mr. Walter Elliot, who, when acting as commissioner at Guntoor, twenty four years ago, had employed his leisure in grubbing among the green slopes and mounds on the river Kistna, after the fashion then being set by Botta and Layard on the Tigris. Elliot had met with much success in his labors, having unearthed a city and recovered an ancient temple, the details of which were of exceeding richness and importance. Nay, he had actually forwarded his wealth of examples to Madras, in the hope of their reaching London, and making his name immortal. But—alas for human hopes!—Elliot was no writer. He could not tell his story in a way to arrest the public eye. Amravati was not a Biblical city; and, unlike the Tigris, the river Kistna had a foreign sound. The temple which he had found was called a tope; the name and office of which were alike unfamiliar to the English mind. The temple was Buddhistic; and as Gotama Buddha is not mentioned in the Scriptures, the stones of which his temple had been built in Amravati could not serve to illustrate the form and site of Solomon's temple in Jerusalem. Hence they lay on the wharf at Madras, exposed to wind and rain for a dozen years, until some one happily found that these heaps of stone were in the way, and thought that, as they had cost a bag of money for cartage, they might as well be sent to the India Museum in London. Hence they were shipped from Madras, and brought to London, where, on arrival, they had the fortune to be stored away in the stables of Fife House, with so much secrecy that not one soul beyond the clerks and officers of the Museum had any knowledge of their existence.

Yet all these years there lay in these waste places of our power, among these broken fragments of stone, as much curious and important history as anything found by our explorers on the Tigris and the Euphrates!

When Mr. Cole was laying out plans for our share in the French Exhibition, he proposed to Mr. Fergusson, as the chief authority on Indian architecture, that some casts and models of old Indian temples should be prepared under that gentleman's eye. Mr. Fergusson, who fell in with the suggestion, set to work; meaning at first to confine the display mainly to photographic studies of Brahminical and Buddhistic works, backed by four or five casts from the curious and beautiful marbles which had long been shown in the old Indian Museum in Leadenhall street. These marbles, we need not say, had been greatly admired; and no one will be surprised to hear that good judges thought them so fine as to warrant an artist in going to India to see their fellows. Well, Mr. Fergusson went down to Fife House, for a quiet study of their comparative merits, with a view to casting those which would best convey a notion of the whole. He had turned them round and round, made plans and drawings, and in the end had selected four examples for the caster, when, to his great amazement, the clerk mentioned, "just promiscuously," that there were heaps of such things in the coach-house in the yard! Yes, there they were—shafts, friezes, figures; a world of artistic fragments; some of rare beauty, all of singular interest—lying in a shed, exposed to slush and snow.

Of course the Indian authorities awoke to a sudden sense of their treasure the moment their eyes were drawn to the stable-yard. Dr. Watson and Mr. Griggs, with laudable celerity, came to the rescue. The pieces of stone were now picked up and set in order. The separate slabs were copied. Soon these gentlemen began to find that they had something more in hand than a mass of stones. The pieces fitted to each other. It was possible to build them up; and as the pile grew higher, it took a wondrous and comely shape. In fact, the old Buddhistic Tope, under these skilful hands, came back, as it were, to life.

Many of our readers will remember the specimens of these Indian marbles which were shown in the French Exhibition, along with the rare and costly collection of photographs of Indian buildings. It is doubtful whether England sent to that gathering of the world's best any other series which so strongly engaged the interest of continental scholars.

But this recovery of an ancient Buddhistic temple is far from being all that we have gained from Mr. Cole's happy thought. The recovery is that of an original record; and we have not only got possession of this record, but of its secret. The tope is a religious edifice, and the stones of which it is built are covered with figures—figures of men, animals, trees, and reptiles. They are especially covered with trees and reptiles; that is to say, with figures which appear to be symbols of trees and reptiles.

The fact is not quite new, but it has not heretofore been shown so clearly and completely as in these remains. Buddha was an idol-breaker. He denounced images and symbols; he prohibited his followers from representing God by any visible shape. His religion was one of contemplation and abstraction; and in his saintly eyes a sign or image of the uncreated and ineffable God was a profanity not to be endured. Yet here, in very early temples, we find the House of God profaned by types and images of what Gotama Buddha himself would certainly have denounced as devil-worship. In fact, these slabs in Fife House cast a flood of light upon the dark history of Asiatic religions, which are not only curious as regards the past, but important in connection with the future. Men are governed through their religious feelings; and the first step towards a knowledge of these feelings is a perfect study of their religious rites.

In our opinion, Sir Stafford Northcote acted wisely and economically in ordering these monuments to be photographed and published under the care of so good an antiquary as Mr. Fergusson, whose production and description of the plates leave hardly anything to be desired.

When it was resolved to issue copies of the Amravati marbles, Mr. Fergusson wisely suggested the addition of some specimens of the yet more ancient Tope of Sanchi, of which there happened to be a capital series of drawings, made by Col. Maisy, of the Bengal Army, in the India Museum. The Tope of Sanchi dates from the first century of our era, that of Amravati from the fourth. This additional proposal was accepted by Sir Stafford; and the consequence is, that we have an excellent account, with specimens, of Buddhistic architecture in India nearly coeval with the Temple of Herod and with the earliest Christian edifices in Byzantium. All these things are good in their several ways; but the history of architectural art is of less importance than the history of religious ideas; and it is for the evidence which they present of the early intermingling of pure Buddhistic ritual with the ancient worship of the land—in its two most antique forms of tree worship and serpent worship—that these pictures of Sanchi and Amravati will be most welcome to serious students of our human history.

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30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Phila'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Phila and Southern Mail Steam. Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, $1,130,325 25 Cost, $1,093,604 20.	
Real Estate		36,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made		322,486 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company		40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3166. Estimated value		1,813 00
Cash in bank	$116 15 00 08	
Cash in drawer	413 65	
		116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

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INSURANCE COMPANIES.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
United States of America,
ON DECEMBER 31, 1868,
As submitted to the Auditor General of Pennsylvania, for five months, ending December 31, 1868, inclusive.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00
Amount of Assessments or Instalments on Stock paid in cash	1,000,000 00
Number of Shares 10 000. Par value $100. Market value $110.	
ASSETS.	
Cash on hand and on deposit	61,784 73
Cash in hands of Agents in course of transmission	33,928 64
Amount of Loans secured by Bonds and Mortgages, constituting first lien on Real Estate	30,000 00
Amount of Stocks owned by the Company:—	

	Par.	Market value.
U. S. Pacific 6 per cent.	$200,000	$199,000 00
Virginia State Bonds 6 per cent.	35 000	17,500 00

Amount of Stocks held by the Company as collateral security for Loans:—		
Par.	Market value.	Amount loaned.
$795,000.	$1,095,250.	$741,000 00
Accrued Interest not yet due		$430 00
U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps		200 00
Deferred Premiums		62,000 00
		$1,145,843 37
Amount of Cash Premiums received		$174,201 66
Amount of Interest received from Investments		26,781 56
		$200,982 22
Amount of surrendered Policy		$75 60
Amount of Expenses paid during the year, including Commissions and Fees paid to Agents and Officers of the Company		72,015 81
Amount of Losses due and unpaid		
Amount of Taxes paid by the Company		2,038 65
Amount of all other Expenses and Expenditures		75,071 27
		$149,201 34

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia, ss:
Be it remembered that on this third day of February, A. D. 1869, before the subscriber, a Notary Public in and for the State of Pennsylvania, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania to take the acknowledgment of deeds and other writings to be used and recorded in the said State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared C. H. Clark, President of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, and made oath that the above is a true statement of the condition of said National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America upon the 31st day of December, A. D. 1868.
And I further certify that I have made personal examination of the condition of said National Life Insurance Company on this day, and am satisfied that they have assets safely invested to the amount of $200,000. That I have examined the securities now in the hands of the Company, as set forth in the annexed statement, and the same are of the value represented in the statement. I further certify that I am not interested in the affairs of said Company.
In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this third day of February A. D. 1869.
WILLIAM J. DELLEKER,
2 13stuth6t Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN
Fire and Marine Insurance Co,
No. 426 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 29, 1869.
The following statement of the GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of their condition on the 31st day of December, 1868 is published in accordance with an act of Assembly:—

Authorized Capital	$500 000
Amount paid in	97,500
ASSETS.	
Bonds and mortgages	$52,000 00
Real estate, first-class property in New York	23,000 00
Wayne County Railroad bonds	22,500 00
Instalments on stocks due and being paid	5,500 00
Balance due by agents	3,633 24
Cash in bank	2,500 00
	$109,133 24
RECEIPTS FOR 1868.	
Premium on fire risks	29,203 92
LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.	
Fire losses paid	$7,961 26
Expenses, rent, advertisements, agencies, etc.	11,728 98
Commissions to agents	3,443 14
	23,133

THE NEW ROYAL ACADEMY.

There can be no doubt that the next exhibition of the Royal Academy, the first of itssecond century, will be held in the new premises. So important an event in the art history of the day will interest more than our professional readers; so that a description of this new place for the displays of coming seasons will probably be welcome to all. Some months since we gave a general account of Mr. S. Smirke's design and arrangements for the accommodation of his brother artists. A more detailed description is now both practicable and permissible; for in the gardens where stood that house—of which its owner is said to have accounted for its remoteness by declaring that he desired to live westward of everybody—is the official centre of the artistic profession.

On this spot, where Sir John Denham, poet and pseudo architect—for the real name was Webb—built the mansion which Pepys visited a few months more than two centuries since, now stands the Royal Academy. There "I," wrote the diarist, "standing by a candle that was brought for sealing a letter, do set my periwig afire, which made such an odd noise nobody could tell what it was till they saw the flame, my back being to the candle." It was a dear visit of poor Pepys, as, because of it, he was "let in," as folks say, "to supply my Lord (Sandwich) with £500;" and, loyal old fellow as he was, did so the next day; witness his hand dutifully to that effect in the "Pepys Correspondence." This was but the day after Pepys had walked with one "Mr. Wren," Secretary to the Duke of York (James the Second), in Pall Mall, where, besides of the corruption of this Court, doubtless they talked about the appointment of "Mr. Dryden" as Poet-Laureate, vice Sir W. Davenant, deceased, and, with him, an older world of Elizabethan memories and things, and, it may be, of the fine and almost adjoining house, which Prat had just then finished in time for the fall of Clarendon, its master.

It seems that the first Burlington House was but a plain edifice, and that this work was faced with stone by the second Earl of Burlington, son of the first, and Pope's friend, whom Hogarth depicted so shrewdly, with Kent, the architect at work upon the lately lamented gateway of this very mansion, where, by-the-by, Handel lived for three years, and in the gardens of which the learned, fair, and showy of six generations walked and talked. Gay lived, with Prior's Kitty "ever fair," in a house which stood in the Gardens; Field Marshal Wade lived and died in a neighboring house. Painting, sculpture and architecture were studied and much talked about on this spot, that is now of the arts artistic; and the building, which stands for a while unaltered, has a pleasantly-refined look about it which, if not of the best, is good. A little while has yet to pass ere the front of this place must undergo changes that will be wondrous, if not admirable; and old Burlington House, which Pope enjoyed—Hogarth would have flayed, if he could—and where the third Duke of Portland lived during his famous ministry—will never again be seen as Kent intended it should be. As to the last-named tenant of Burlington House, he was of the thirty, one of whom was said to have been Junius. If this were but truly said! Think, had this graceful staircase and these handsome old-fashioned chambers been inhabited and owned by the terrible "*umbra*" himself! In some little closet here, it was thought, was kept the flaying-knife, as Mr. Browning aptly called the pen of Junius. Thus much about the locality, of which much more might be written.

The new Royal Academy stands in that part of Burlington House Gardens which is immediately behind the old house, so close indeed to this building that its entrance will be through its centre, and by means of the hall, doorway, and staircase, and an enlarged and converted window which formerly occupied the head of the first flight of steps. This flight, which has now wings branching on the right and left to the upper floors of the house, will be at a future time extended, for the benefit of the Royal Academy, to the whole breadth of the entry, so as to make a much more convenient if not so elegant an approach, as now exists, to those suits of exhibition and lecture-rooms of the new edifice which are on the first story, having beneath them the schools and offices of the Academy. The public will have access to these rooms by means of a covered way now built, and traversing the courtyard of Burlington House from the Piccadilly side of the site. In plan, this upper floor consists of three parallel lines of rooms, of which those on the south, or Piccadilly side, on the north, or garden side, comprise five rooms, communicating throughout. The centre of the three lines is occupied by the Water-Color Room, on the west; the Great Room next, towards the east; the Octagonal Saloon, which supplies an axis to the whole series of galleries; the Lecture Hall and a room on the east which answers to the Water-Color Room on the opposite side. These East and West Rooms, which are comparatively narrow, afford means for visitors to circulate in without entering the three chambers which are intermediate to them. The rooms are, with one exception, lighted from the roof, and their proportions are ample for the display of pictures. The wall surface of the whole is about double that of the gallery in Trafalgar Square. On this point of increased accommodation, it may be well to state that the Academicians are under no compulsion to cover the whole of their walls with pictures. The plan of the structure, as the reader will understand from our account, will permit part of the new suit being shut off from the rest, without preventing the circulation of visitors. We say this, because it appears to be expected by many that every picture sent for exhibition will be placed on the walls, and therefore that there will be less chance of rejections of pictures happening, whatever may be their character or merits. So far is it from being likely that a mere *omnium gatherum* of works of Art will be made in the nearly finished galleries, that we believe the Academicians are more likely to raise than lower their standard of approbation and selection.

By giving the dimensions of the new chambers, we shall afford a better means than otherwise of judging of the character and capacity of the whole. Of the southern line of five rooms, the measurements are 40 ft. 6 in. by 32 ft. 6 in. for the floor of each chamber. Those on the northern line are of the same size as the above. The height of each of these rooms is 25 ft. to the cornice, above which the roof is formed by coving, in height 11 ft. 5 in. The height of the lantern or skylight over this is 4 ft. 2 in., and, in all, about 40 ft. The window openings are, in plan, 26 ft. by 16 ft. 6 in. The height of the entablature is 4 ft. 9 in. Of the five rooms on the southern line, that in the centre, which is at the entrance to the whole, is appropriated to sculpture; also the Octagonal Saloon, which is lofftier than the other chambers, in the centre line.

In the centre line, the domed Octagonal Saloon just mentioned is 43 ft. across, in plan; in height it is 27 ft. to the cornice, 14 ft. 8 in. to the sill of the dome; 12 ft. 6 in. is the height of the openings; above this it is 22 ft. to the summit. The Great or Western Room is 80 ft. 6 in. by 43 ft. in plan; in height, 27 ft. to the top of the cornice. The longer dimension of the Water-Color Room is on a line of 43 ft., corresponding with the shorter line of the Great Room, running north and south, so as to connect the north and south lines of chambers. The width of the Water-Color Room is 26 ft. The ceiling is about 4 ft. lower than elsewhere—thus provided for the sake of proper lighting the inferior here. The Lecture-Hall, on the east of the Great Room, is 55 ft. by 43 ft.; from the floor to the cornice, 35 ft. 10 in. The remaining space on the plan is occupied by the East Room, answering to that on the west, or Water-Color Room.

Experiments are now being made with regard to the future decoration of these chambers—those which obtain at present exhibit a considerable amount of gilding on the moulded ornaments of the ceilings—far in excess, as we think, of propriety for the case. The colors of the walls at present in consideration are, with others, rich, deep red, tending to crimson, and a fine tawny hue. The latter looks very well now; whether it may suit pictures is another matter. The doorways of some of the rooms are cased in wood—polished oak, panelled with walnut, to a very handsome and suitable result; other rooms, as in the northern line, have their door-cases of polished French marble, of red color, veined with white; here, in one instance, are to be inserted lions' heads of bronze, the work of Sir Edwin Landseer. The ceiling of the central chamber on this line is of polished oak, finely designed, with open rafters, and bearing small dark colored patterns of classical character upon it. The window here is in the wall, not in the roof, as elsewhere and placed much higher than the common level of the cornice would otherwise permit. This chamber may be in part appropriated to sculpture. The skirting, or dado, throughout the exterior chambers of the three ranges, and in the Great Room, is stained of a rich black, except its die, which is polished walnut. The floors are of marquetry, in oak, in a geometrical pattern, with a border of the same, between two lines of darker wood. The design of this border is very painfully laid, so as to give the idea of bars or beams in relief, in the apparently sunk interspaces of which the visitor fears to place his feet.

The students' entrance is in the basement, in the centre of the east side of the block, and approachable from its north-east angle. Here are a porter's room and a short corridor leading, on one hand, to that longer one which we have before named, and, on the other, to the southeast school. The centre of the basement is occupied by a cart road, opening on the west of the block, and giving approach for vehicles which, among other things, may convey sculpture to the lift at its eastern extremity, whence such weighty objects may be transferred to the galleries above. The rest of the plan of the block is occupied by store rooms, and a huge limbo for rejected works of Art. The building is warmed throughout with hot water.

The northeast school and its adjoining neighbor are connected, or rather partly open to each other, so as to admit of superintendence from a single point. The students will have access to the lecture hall and exhibition by means of a staircase leading to the central east room, and so by doors in the eastern wall of the lecture hall at the ends of the rostrum, which is on that side, and facing the entrance for the public.—*London Athenæum.*

GOVERNMENT SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE Stores.

A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz:—

24 Iron Cannon, various calibres,
1100 Field Carriages and Limbers,
190 sets of Artillery Harness,
10,000 pounds Shot and Shell,
45,100 sets of Infantry Accoutrements,
2200 McClellan Saddles,
700 Artillery Saddles,
2000 Halters,
700 Saddle Blankets,
60 0 Watering Bridles,
1400 Cavalry Curb Bridles
2200 Artillery Traces and Hames.

Persons wishing catalogues of the Stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., or Brevet Colonel S. CHRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer corner of HOUSTON and GREEN Streets, New York city, or upon application at the Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Commanding.

Rock Island Arsenal, January 25, 1869. 1 30 IA7

QUARTERMASTER PROPERTY FOR SALE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1869

Will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, on TUESDAY, February 23, commencing at 10 A. M., under the direction of Brevet Colonel A. P. Blunt, Assistant Quartermaster, the following serviceable Quartermaster Property, not now required by the United States, to wit:—

10 Mules,	25 Horses,
6 000 Wagon Bows,	20 000 pounds Iron assort'd,
15,000 Do. & Amb. Spokes,	20,000 feet lumber, do.
1,500 Fulwed Felloes,	250 Wagon Wheels,
100 Bent do.,	50 Amb. do.,
200 Amb. Tongues not ironed,	150 Tailgates,
100 Wagon do., ironed,	100 Hubs, assorted,
4,250 Doubletrees,	400 Spreaders,
100 Neargetrees,	100 Amb. do.,
800 Wagon Hounds,	1 000 Feed Troughs,
100 Wagon Bolsters,	4 Timber Trucks,
1 Coal Yard Scale,	1 Pile Driver,

together with a lot of unserviceable Quartermaster stores, consisting in part of Ambulance Harness, one Barge, Tents, Leather and Gum Hose, Wire Rope, Scrap Iron, Horseshoes, Grain Sacks, etc etc.

The Steam Pile Driver, in good condition, will be offered at Sixth Street Wharf on Wednesday, 24th, at 11 A.

Especial attention is invited to the lot of Mules offered.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
By., Brig.-Gen. U. S. Army.

2 15 7t

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT GIBSON, C. N., Jan. 21, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the undersigned, at Fort Gibson, C. N., until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 15, 1869, for the delivery of Subsistence Stores, as follows:—

AT FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION, I. T.

550,000 pounds of Flour.
75,000 pounds of Bacon.
25,000 pounds of Salt.
5,000 gallons of Vinegar.
400 barrels of Pork.

And Corn Meal in such quantities as may be required.

The Flour to be equal in quality to the best XXX brands of the St. Louis market, and put up as follows:—125,000 pounds to be put up in barrels full head lined, and 425 000 pounds to be put up in double sacks, of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Bacon to be of first quality, and put up as follows:—20,000 pounds in tierces or casks, and 55,000 pounds in gunny sacks of about 125 pounds each.

The Salt to be of good quality, and put up as follows:—10,000 pounds in barrels and 15,000 pounds in double sacks of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Vinegar to be of best quality, and made of whisky of full strength, and to be put up as follows:—1000 gallons in barrels of good quality, securely hooped, and 4000 gallons to be put up in casks containing not more than 28 gallons each, the casks to be of best quality, painted, and to have four iron and eight hickory hoops on each.

The Pork to be prime mess pork, to be put up securely in good barrels containing 200 pounds each.

The Corn Meal to be of best quality, and put up in barrels or sacks, like the flour, as may be required. The person or persons to whom any award is made must be prepared to execute contracts and give the required bonds at once, and be in readiness to commence the delivery of stores on the 20th day of April, 1869, and to continue the same in such quantities as may be required until the 1st day of December, 1869, at which time the whole amount of the article or articles contracted for must be supplied.

Samples of articles (except meats) must accompany the proposals, in boxes or bottles, and not in paper parcels.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two or more persons whose loyalty and solvency are certified by a clerk of a court of record), setting forth that they will, in the event of its acceptance, give ample bonds and security for the faithful performance of the same.

The name and place of residence of each bidder and surety must be given.

No proposal will be entertained, unless satisfactorily represented, that does not fully comply with the terms of this advertisement.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the stores required.

Any contract awarded under this advertisement will be made subject to the approval of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, U. S. Army, and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

All stores delivered will be subject to a rigid inspection.

Payments upon the contracts awarded will be made monthly in current funds, or as soon as the same shall have been received.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals, which will take place on the day and hour above specified. Blanks for proposals and bonds will be furnished on application to this office.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and addressed to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, District Indian Territory, Fort Gibson, C. N.

By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. B. H. GRIERSON.
A. F. ROCKWELL, Bvt. Lieut.-Colonel and A. Q. M. U. S. A., C. C. S. Dist. Indian Territory.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., until 12 M., on the 20th day of February, 1869, for the transportation of Government troops and supplies from the following points to posts on the Missouri river, as indicated, during the time from March 20, 1869, to October 20, 1869, inclusive, viz:—

From St. Louis to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Wyandotte, Kansas, to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Leavenworth to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Omaha to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Randall to Forts Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Sully to Forts Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Rice to Forts Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Stevenson to Fort Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Buford to Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, to Fort Benton.

It will be the endeavor of the Government to ship during the season most favorable for navigation of the river, say between June 1 and August 31. Bidders will state, however, the rate (separately for each month from March 20 to October 20 inclusive, the date of starting, so as to determine the rate to be paid) at which they will perform the service from each of the starting points of destination above named, as follows:—

1st. The rate at which they will transport each officer and soldier (cabin passage to be provided for officers, and for soldiers necessary facilities for cooking their rations, which will be supplied by the Government).

2d. The rate per 100 pounds at which they will transport supplies.

3d. The rate each at which they will transport horses, mules, cattle, ambulances, carts, wagons, etc. (troughs for feeding animals to be supplied by the steamboat).

A just preference will be given to parties who own and control boats. Boats will be expected to always give the Government freight the preference, and in no case will be allowed to carry private to the exclusion of Government freight.

The contractor will be required to transport stores by land in the event of failure by water; and all stores received by the contractor for transportation must be delivered at their destination within the year 1869.

Bidders will please give the rate at which they will furnish transportation down stream.

In case the contracting party fails to carry freight as required, the Government reserves the right to furnish the transportation at the expense of the contractor; and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Government from transporting public supplies on any of its own boats.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all the bids that may be offered.

Bidders are informed that no boat loaded with Government stores will be allowed to go above Sioux City, Iowa, drawing over three and one-half feet of water, and that boats will not be required to go to points above Sioux City with less than 130 tons.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied with a bond in the sum of $10,000, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded to the person proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of $100,000.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bond for the faithful performance of the contract.

As railroad transportation may be required for troops and supplies from Chicago, Illinois, to Sioux City, proposals for the same during the season above specified are invited.

Copy of blank form of river contract to be entered into, in the event of award, and blank forms of proposals, can be had by application to this office, at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; of Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebraska; and at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General Fred. Myers, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Chicago, Illinois.

Proposals for river transportation should be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation by the Missouri river;" those for rail, "Proposals for Army Transportation from Chicago to Sioux City," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

J. L. DONALDSON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri. 1 25 23t

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, the 22d of February, for rebuilding the Span of the Penrose Ferry Bridge, recently destroyed.

The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways. Each proposal must state the entire cost of construction, including the necessary material therefor, and also the amount the bidder will be willing to allow the city for the old material, now lying upon the premises, which may be used in the rebuilding, subject to the approval of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
2 17 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3 10, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6·10, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·10, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6 40, 8·40, and 10 40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·30, 7½, 8 20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. B. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornaments Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS
mwf 11 North SIXTH Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M., and 2 00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 5·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3 30, 4·30 5, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3 30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $4.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2 30, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2 30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. and 2 30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7 30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·45 A. M., 4·20, 4, 8·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $4 35.

At 11 30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $3.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·30, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M., 5, 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 20 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·20 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3 30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Rainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chestnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 30 A. M., 1·40, and 5·00 P. M.	
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	12·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10 45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	3·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 6 30 A. M., 3·40 and 7·10 P. M.	
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	10·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN VANLEER, Jr. Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent Altoona, Pa. 4 25

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Steamer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2 30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail, 9·35 A. M., Express, 2 25 P. M., Express, 7 25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7 25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	9·50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·10 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8 30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven	7·40 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	10·55 A. M.
" " Williamsport	12·55 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	10·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	4·20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent. 1 18

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf above Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent. 9 8

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·20 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3 30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6 45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10 25 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 1·40 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon train leave Harrisburg at 2 05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2 45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·45 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·00 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6 35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·40 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leaves

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Meeting of the Commission for Their Erection.

To-day at noon the Commission for the Erection of new Public Buildings met in Common Council chamber, to take action on the following resolution passed by Common Council on Thursday last:—

Resolved, By Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, That the President of the Commission for the Erection of Municipal Buildings be directed to furnish Common Council with the ground plan submitted to the Commission at their meeting on Feb. 2, of the intended buildings on Independence Square, together with area of ground to be occupied by said buildings and the space that will be left open, as reported by a sub-committee of said Commission.

There was a full attendance of members, William S Stokley Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Harper inquired if any plan had been adopted by the commission that could be sent to Councils. He said that it was absurd to submit to the Chamber any plan which had not been agreed upon.

Mr. Watter agreed with Mr. Harper, and in support presented the following preamble and resolutions:—

Whereas, The Common Council of the city of Philadelphia have, by a resolution passed on the 11th inst, requested the Commissioners for the Erection of Public Buildings to lay before that body the diagram which was under discussion in the Commission on the 2d instant, and a statement of the amount of ground that will be occupied by the buildings, and the amount of space that will remain unoccupied; therefore—

Resolved, That the President of this Commission be requested to transmit the diagram referred to to the Common Council, with the explanation that no ground plan or design has yet been submitted to the Commission, and the diagram in question was prepared to facilitate the calculation of areas, and for no other purpose.

Resolved, That the questions propounded by the Common Council in reference to the amount of ground that will be occupied by the buildings, and the quantity of open space that will remain, be answered by submitting the figures presented at the meeting of the Commission on the 2d instant.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Common Council.

Mr. Spering favored the adoption of the resolutions. He thought Common Council should be treated with respect. The meetings of the Commission are always open to the public, and no attempt has been made to conceal any of the proceedings.

Colonel Page agreed with Mr. Spering. He said that the Commission had nothing to conceal. The meetings are open, and the public are informed through the press of the proceedings which take place. He was in favor of acquainting Councils, step by step, of the doings of the Commission. No plan had been agreed upon, and the sketch that was before them would occupy more than half of the ground intended, and was prepared to disabuse the public mind.

Colonel Page moved that the chairman of the Committee on Architecture and Plans, and Mr. Kneass, be requested to prepare a communication to be presented with the diagram to Councils. Agreed to.

Mr. Harper moved that in the proposed new buildings a room be set apart for the meeting of military organizations. Agreed to.

The supplementary ordinance presented at the last meeting was then adopted, and ordered to be sent to Councils for their approval. Adjourned.

HOME INDUSTRY.

Meeting of Manufacturers and Miners at the Board of Trade Rooms.

This morning at half past ten o'clock a meeting of manufacturers, miners, and others "interested in the health and growth of our home industry," was held in the Board of Trade Rooms, No. 505 Chesnut street. In the published call for the meeting it is stated that its object would be "to reorganize a more efficient National League or Association, to include all our useful industries, and to be a centre for unity of plan and action for the associations of special industries."

A fair attendance was present. On motion, the meeting organized by the calling of the Hon. Henry D. Moore to the chair, and the election of G. B. Stebbins as Secretary.

Mr. Moore, on assuming the chair, made a few remarks, stating that the subject of the meeting, and asserting that its success was vital to the life and health of home industries. He said that the nation wants protection, wants a tariff and that without it our manufacturers are ruined.

The Secretary likewise made a brief address, and then read the following resolution:—

Resolved, That for mutual acquaintance and co-operation, to gain and impart broad views of the relations and inter-dependence of all useful industries, and their effect on trade and finance, to strengthen and correct public opinion, and gain wise legislation touching home industry, we deem it important to organize and maintain a National Industrial League.

After the passage of the foregoing resolution others were introduced, but owing to a rather warm debate upon them, participated in by ex-Governor Alvin of New York, and Messrs. Kennedy of Philadelphia, Metzger of Boston, Elder of Johnstown, Pa., Bannon of Pottsville, and Wartmann of Philadelphia, upon motion it was ordered to lay the subject of resolutions upon the table, and go into measures to organize the League.

The Secretary then read a draft of a constitution

The articles were taken up *seriatim*.

Article 1 was adopted, as follows:—

The name of this organization shall be the National Industrial League.

Article 2. Its object shall be to promote the manufacturing and other producing interests of the country, to gather facts and spread information touching all departments of our home industry and our business and financial condition, and thus help the growth of correct public opinion; and the gaining such legislation as shall secure a wise economy in public affairs, the simplest and best system of internal revenue taxes; and such tariff arrangements as will give that just and fair protection to our industry needed for the development of our resources, the best condition of our people, and the high st honor of our Government.

Article 3. Any person wishing to aid these objects may become a member by paying ten dollars; and associations of special industries may be members by their authorized delegates, on such terms as may be decided by a member of the Executive Council.

Article 4. The officers shall be a President, thirteen Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Secretary, and an Executive Council of nine members, with power to delegate authority to a sub-committee of their number; and all its officers shall be *ex officio* members of the Council. All officers to be chosen annually.

Article 5. The President, or a Vice-President in his absence, shall preside at meetings and do what ever else pertains to his office.

Article 6. The treasurer shall keep an account of all moneys, pay orders of the Executive Council signed by the secretary, make annual reports on finance, and hand over moneys and papers to his successor.

Article 7. The secretary shall keep a record of the meetings, receive and answer communications, collect moneys to be paid to the treasurer, collect and arrange facts, give general aid as may be asked, and make an annual report of the acts of the association, and the progress and prospects of American industry.

Article 8 The Executive Council shall provide needed rooms and furniture; see to the publication of documents and newspaper articles; the collecting of funds; giving orders on the treasurer and auditing accounts; filling the salaries of paid officers or agents; fill vacancies in offices; adopt by-laws; call meetings; and generally care for the objects of the League.

Article 9. The regular meetings of the League shall be at the discretion of the Council, yearly or oftener, and ten days' notice shall be given of any meeting.

Article 10. No money shall be appropriated beyond actual receipts, and no debts contracted.

Article 11. This constitution may be amended at any regular meeting by a two-thirds vote, except Article 10, which shall stand unaltered.

The constitution was adopted as above.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were constituted a committee to open a roll of membership.

It was opened, and those present very generally subscribed their names.

Upon motion the Chair then appointed the following gentlemen as a temporary council of nine, to name nominees for all the permanent offices, and report at the adjourned meeting:—Messrs. Hasley of Syracuse, Metcalf of Boston, Higginbotham of Detroit, Littlefield of Pawtucket, R. I., Wharton of Philadelphia, Ward of Detroit, Bannon of Pottsville, Senator of Wilmington, Kennedy of Philadelphia.

Upon motion, the Chairman was elected temporary President of the League, and Mr. Stebbins temporary Secretary.

Upon motion, the League then adjourned until to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, the Council to consult in the meantime and report at the adjourned meeting.

IMPORTANT TO THE TOBACCO TRADE.—The following circular has just been received from Washington:—

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, February 15, 1869.—Sir:—The additional time given by the act of December 22, 1868, during which dealers might sell smoking and fine-cut chewing tobacco without packing and stamping the same as required by sections 62 and 78, Act of July 20, 1868, expires to-day; and hereafter all such tobacco, *before being sold or offered for sale*, must be put up in the packages prescribed by law, and stamped. Severe penalties are imposed for any violation of the law in this regard. Persons having in their possession such tobacco incur no liability for keeping it unstamped so long as they do not sell it or offer it for sale. The stamping is not to be done by internal revenue officers or under their inspection, but by owners of the tobacco. It becomes the duty of all revenue officers to cause the law in this respect to be complied with and to report all violations of it for prosecution. Respectfully, E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

"John W. Frazier, Esq., Assessor First District, Philadelphia Pennsylvania."

THE DROWNING OF JEREMIAH INGLEY.—Coroner Daniels summoned a jury this morning and inquired into the circumstances attending the drowning of Jeremiah Ingley, whose body was found in the Delaware, at Washington street wharf, on Monday afternoon.

Mr. Samuel Ingley deposed that his father left his home, No. 1325 S. Seventh street, on the evening of the 7th of December, to attend a meeting of his building association; he went to the meeting and paid over $35, and was never heard of afterwards.

The Secretary of the building association deposed to Mr. Ingley paying over to him the sum of $35 on some shares of stock which he had purchased; he was an aged man, and somewhat deaf; the Secretary instructed him the way to his home; he appeared not to know much about the association or the streets in the city.

Three witnesses were called who testified to finding the body floating in the Delaware.

The jury retired and rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.

FIRE.—Shortly after eight o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the double four-story building located in Lybrandt street, below Vine, immediately in the rear of Thomas B. Parker's wheelwright shop. A portion of the structure was occupied by the firm of Rowland & Ervein for the manufacture and storage of flour barrels, and Mr. Parker stored a number of mules on the premises.

The northern end of the building was used as the stable, and in the haymow the fire originated. The animals on the first floor were all safely removed, but two of the number, stabled on the second floor, perished in the flames. One of the mules fell through a hatchway, and escaped without any injury whatever, making an escape through the wheelwright shop into Broad street. The entire upper portion of the building was burned out. Loss, $10,000. Fully insured.

CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—The Polytechnic College of the State of Pennsylvania intend celebrating Washington's Birthday in an appropriate manner. The exercises will take place in the lecture room of the college building, beginning at 11 A. M., and will consist of the reading of selections from Washington's Farewell Address by Camille S. D'Invilers, Pa., Class of 1870; Oration by Thomas H. Phillips, Pa., Class of 1869; and recitations by Prof. S. L. Adams. An orchestra will also be in attendance.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—The veterans of the war of 1812 will celebrate Washington's Birthday on Monday morning, 22d instant, at 10 o'clock, at the County Court House, Sixth street, below Chesnut. General attendance is requested, and the surviving soldiers of the neighboring States and counties are invited to participate.

SUDDEN DEATH.—This morning Charles E. Lex, Esq., well known to our citizens, died suddenly at his residence in Arch street. He was about sixty-seven years of age, and thoroughly identified with the progress and prosperity of this city. Mr Lex was President of the Point Breeze Park Association.

CHARGED WITH LARCENY.—John Benson was arrested at Fifteenth and Vine streets yesterday for the larceny of bottles of cider from a wagon which had been left standing in front of a saloon. The accused had a hearing before Alderman Pancoast and was held to bail to answer.

ROBBERIES.—Houses Nos. 1337 and 1339 South Fifth street were entered some time between midnight and four o'clock this morning. The thieves must have been frightened off, as they only secured an overcoat from one of the dwellings.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—John Howard, aged 75 years, fell from a grape arbor which he was repairing at No. 332 Wharton street yesterday, and sustained injuries which terminated fatally this morning. Deceased resided at No. 1619 South Second street.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—Bernard Brennan and David Chriss have been held in $600 bail by Alderman Neill to answer the charge of malicious mischief. It is alleged that they amused themselves yesterday in breaking windows on Richmond street, below Venango.

CLOSE DRIVING.—Samuel Jones, a resident of New Jersey, was arrested at Second and Brown streets yesterday, by Officer McCue, for close driving. He was fined by Alderman Toland.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The dwelling of Mrs. Savery, on Reed street, below Front, was slightly damaged by fire at an early hour yesterday morning.

LINCOLN.

Anniversary of His Birthday.

From the Springfield (Ill) Journal, Feb. 13.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the late President Lincoln's birthday, quite a number of ladies and gentlemen visited Oak Ridge Cemetery for the purpose of decorating the tomb of Mr. Lincoln. Among those present we noticed several ladies, members of that noble band of women who labored so faithfully during the late war in sustaining the "Soldiers' Home" in this city, and in ministering to the sick and suffering in the hospitals. If the world at large failed to remember the anniversary of the birth of the late lamented President, these noble and patriotic ladies did not. On their arrival at the tomb, they immediately commenced decorating it with wreaths of evergreens. Over the arch of the door and along the front of the tomb was placed a beautiful circular wreath of evergreens, while the urns were twined with wreaths artistically and appropriately arranged. A large and beautiful wreath encircled the entrance to the tomb. The door of the tomb was decorated with a cross of evergreens, interspersed with rare and beautiful flowers. The scene presented a picture worthy the pencil of an artist—a scene which may be repeated, but by other actors, on each succeeding anniversary, so long as the patriotism and virtues of the lamented dead shall be remembered by a loyal and grateful people. Just as the work had been completed, Rev. Mr. Carr, of this city, and Rev. Mr. Bowles, of Boston, Mass., arrived at the tomb, and, in appropriate closing of the labors of love and respect, Rev. Mr. Bowles offered an appropriate prayer, after which the assembly left the silent city of the dead. The occasion was one of solemn interest, and will long be remembered by those who were present.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"An important change has come over the aspect of affairs to Wall street; and there is a wide spread feeling that the sharp decline in the stock market to-day is the first turn in the tide against those who gave so long unheld the prices ruling since the advent of the new year. It will be remembered that in the sudden impetus given to stocks at that time the ingenious and vast schemes of the cliques who control the street were of so flattering a character as to induce the bear portion of Wall street to abandon their tactics and for the time become bulls. The open winter, the approach of a heavy spring trade, the prospective early completion of the Pacific Railway and the incoming of General Grant's Administration were largely counted upon as influences in favor of higher prices for property in general and railroad property in particular. These influences were, in the enthusiasm of the moment, given too much credit, and their beneficial effects overrated to the tendency to discount the future which underlies the speculative feeling of the bull side of Wall street. Stocks were suddenly carried up twenty to thirty per cent. to figures representing values which few were surprised at, so unanimous was the feeling in favor of the appreciation. Prominent in producing this advance were the famous Erie clique, who, with an unlimited credit, were enabled to purchase and carry vast amounts of such stocks as they selected for their operations. Prices remained at these high quotations for a long time, until the cliques were thoroughly 'loaded.' Everybody was notoriously 'long' of stocks, in which situation buyers became fewer, and the market relapsed into the dullness which has been so noticeable during the past week. There being no new purchasers prices could go no higher, and it then became a question of selling. Meantime a feeling of distrust commenced to penetrate the street, based upon the failure of the numerous enterprises. The instinct of those who had been originally 'bears,' began to reassert itself, and depressing influences were canvassed, if not originated. It is no secret that a conspiracy exists among those who suffered by the Erie clique last fall, whose avowed purpose is revenge. The opportunity for wreaking it seems to have arrived, and to-day the street gave the first signs of the war which is to be waged between these two parties. The activity of the money market noticed yesterday was aggravated to-day and the full rate of seven per cent. was the ruling rate in call loans. In some instances a commission was paid besides, while in others gold interest was exacted. The activity is accounted for by renewed shipments of currency to the South, but evidence was not wanting to day that several large houses were contributors to the scarcity by calling in or shifting loans."

From the Tribune.

"The dry goods trade is commencing to require money; both importers and jobbers are applicants to their banks for accommodation. The pork crop, as well as a large portion of the grain crop, yet remains to move to market, and will require considerable amounts from this point. Added to these natural causes, it is stated that an organized movement is being made to withdraw currency to assist the stringency, for the purpose of breaking the prices of Government bonds and railway shares."

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA .....FEBRUARY 17.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....36 | 11 A. M.....40 | 2 P. M.....46

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Yazoo, Teal, New Orleans via Havana, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Barque Edwin, Sorensen, Gibraltar for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr Sarah J. Fisher, Moore, Cedar Point, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Elite, Woolford, 16 days from James river, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr Mohawk, Bradley, 4 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, 6 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to S. Bolton & Co.

Schr Sarah J. Fisher, Moore, from Cedar Point, with mdse to J. B. Lewellyn.

Schr M. F. Fardy, Hooper, from Salisbury.

Steamer Richard Willing, Cundiff, 14 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, to A. Groves, Jr.

At Zara, 30th ult. (about) brigs Euphemia, Sea Breeze, and schr Minnie Keppler; reported by schr Addie P. Avery, at this port.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Feb. 15—6 P. M.—Brigs Ida L., Ray, from St. Martins, and Hunter, from Sombrero, for Philadelphia, passed in to day.

The vessels before reported remain at the Breakwater, in company with schr G. M. Wentworth, from Demarara, ordered to Philadelphia.

The brig Grace M., from St Johns, P. R., has also been ordered to Philadelphia.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Manantico, Claypoole, hence, at Providence 15th inst.

Schr W. S. Detwiler, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah yesterday.

Schrs Marvel, Quillen, from Delaware, and William and James, Oaten, from Seaford, Del., at New York yesterday.

Schr Edwin, Tuttle, from Provincetown for Philadelphia at Holmes' Hole 13th inst.

Schr Freeman, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 13th inst.

Schr B. Vanhamn, Vannaman, cleared at New York yesterday for Jacksonville.

Schrs Clyde, Gage, and D. & E Kelley, Kelley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 13th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—Arrived, steamship Ariadne, Ridridge from New Orleans.

Ship Vernon, Liston, from Calcutta.

Ship Tiber, Arey, from Calcutta.

Ship Julia, Crosby, from Newport, Eng.

Barque Argonn, Arcus, from Marseilles.

Barque Barbadoe, Soley, from Buenos Ayres.

Brig Rush, Petty, from Bahia.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

FOUR QUIRES FRENCH NOTE PAPER,
Four Packs Envelopes to match,
IN A NEAT DOUBLE BOX,
STAMPED WITH INITIAL, ONLY $1.00.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
THE GREAT CARD DEPOT,
No. 913 ARCH Street.
9 1mwsSm

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST
FASHIONABLE STYLES.
FOUR QUIRES OF FRENCH PAPER AND
FOUR PACKS OF ENVELOPES,
STAMPED, IN BOXES, $1.
J. LINERD,
No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COIN AND 18 KARAT ALWAYS ON HAND.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., Jewellers,
NO. 802 CHESNUT STREET.
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READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
217 No 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHROMOS
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
DURING OUR SPECIAL SALE.
CALL AT ONCE.
DUFFIELD ASHMEAD,
Publisher, Bookseller, and Stationer,
2 17 w2t No. 724 CHESNUT Street.

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1 25 per doz Satisfaction guaranteed. 204 S. 2d St. [1 23 3m

AN ORDINANCE
To Pay the Claim of Charles Fletcher
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of two hundred and twelve dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the claim of Charles Fletcher, of Mount Airy, Twenty-second ward, in full compensation for damages to his property caused by the opening of North Broad street through the same south of Fisher's lane; and the warrant for the same shall be drawn by the Chief Commissioner of Highways, in conformity with existing ordinances.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ROBERT EATHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.
Approved this sixteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).
DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
2 17 1t

THIRD EDITION

HARRISBURG

Enactments in the Senate and House of Representatives.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 17.—Mr. Henszey read a bill to incorporate the Imperial Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Also one to incorporate the Philadelphia Commercial Weighing Company for the purpose of weighing coal or other merchandise, and charging such rates for the same as may be agreed upon—they shall have public scales on any street, and pay for the use of the streets one cent for every ton weighed. The incorporators are John J. Kersey, J. D. McKee, W. C. Lawsen, C. W. Carpenter, Charles J. Wolbert, and J. B. Hood.

Also one for the protection of the poor, and for the prevention of buying stolen goods in Philadelphia, appointing an inspector of all pawnbroking establishments.

By Mr. Connell, one empowering the Laurel Hill Cemetery Company to hold all lands in the Twenty-first ward between the southern line of said cemetery and the northern of Fairmount Park and the west side of Ridge avenue, not exceeding in all six acres.

Also, one to incorporate the Fiscal Agency and Improvement Company of Pennsylvania. This is the same bill that passed the Senate last year, and was defeated in the House.

Also, one authorizing the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts to occupy and use the southwest quarter of Penn Square.

Also, one to provide for old and faithful public school teachers, who are discharged for other causes than moral delinquency, one half their usual pay out of the school fund of their district.

Also, one relating to apportioning city claims after filing thereof in Philadelphia.

Mr. Henszey, one to allow the Schuylkill River Passenger Railway Company to convert their road wholly or in part into a freight railroad, to transport freight as well as passengers, and to change such portions of their route as may be deemed advisable, and to connect with any other road, provided their road shall be in close proximity to the Schuylkill River Railway, and shall not extend at any point east of Twenty-second street, and provided the change of location shall be made under the direction of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor of the city.

By Mr. Coleman, one to pay six hundred and fifty-seven dollars to Elizabeth Trap, of Harrisburg, for property destroyed by a mob of troops, June 15, 1863.

By Mr. Fisher, one extending the provisions of the act of 1868, for the payment of gratuities and annuities to the soldiers of 1812, and to the soldiers of said war, or the widows of such soldiers who served forty days in said war.

By Mr. White, one allowing the Cambria Iron Company to change its name to the Cambria Iron and Steel Company, to make the capital five millions, to issue bonds, and authorize the purchase of real estate.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Vankirk offered a resolution discharging the twenty-seven extra employes of the House who had been appointed without the authority of an act of Assembly.

A discussion arose as to the possibility of getting pay for the men, the Senate having absolutely refused to sanction their appointment. The House has no power to draw money from the Treasury except with the concurrence of the Senate, and it was held that it would be unjust to discharge the men without providing for their payment.

Mr. Nicholson suggested that the men be now discharged by a simple resolution, and that a joint resolution be then approved for their payment.

Mr. Strang, of Tioga, made a speech explaining in very earnest language the position which he had assumed during this session in regard to the appointment of these officers, in substance he had acted as the organ of the party, and expressed its will as indicated at a caucus meeting.

Mr. McMillen of Montgomery, as one of the Democratic members of the House, defended the position which he had assumed in originally voting for an increase of officers. The increase had been necessary, the men having been appointed should now be paid, and if the Senate refused to make the appropriation, he (McMillen) would personally assist in making them compensation by appropriating a portion of his salary as a member of the House. He regarded the matter as an implied contract between the Legislature and the officers employed, and would consider it a dishonest act on the part of the Legislature to refuse payment, the question having degenerated into a political argument.

Mr. Davis, on behalf of the Republican party, said that since 1859 that party had reduced the State debt more than six millions of dollars, and had contributed largely to State charities.

Mr. Playford (Democrat) replied that the interest now paid was two hundred thousand dollars per annum more than it had been before 1859, and that of eleven millions which had been raised, six millions had been used to pay the State debt, and five millions had been put in the pockets of the Republican party.

Mr. Davis (Republican) replied that the increase in interest was owing to the difficulty of raising money in time of war.

FROM MISSOURI.

The Recent Election Frauds—Another Prize Fight.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.—The last deposit in the Gallagher-Allen fight was put up last night at McCoole's. The time is changed to February 22. Gallagher is in fine trim and trained down to fine fighting weight.

A suit for thirty thousand dollars for libel was filed to-day by Mr. Perry Owens against J. P. Beck for writing a card in the *Democrat* calling him insane.

The Missouri Legislature has sustained Secretary Rodman's action in throwing out the vote of eight of the counties at the election for alleged frauds.

Escape of Burglars from Jail.

HARTFORD, Feb. 17.—Jesse Allen, alias P. W. Spencer, James Lyons, alias S. A. Rogers, burglars, who have been convicted of one robbery and were to have been tried to-day in the Superior Court for another, escaped from jail last night by breaking the locks of the cells and outer doors. A hall tender, named Curry, is also missing, and the burglars are supposed to have escaped by his aid. A reward of $500 is offered for their arrest.

Fatal Accident.

WORCESTER, Feb. 17.—F. G. Wilson was killed at Milbury station yesterday by the cars.

Navigation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Hudson river is open to West Point.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—Stocks weak. Gold, 135. Exchange, 8½@9. Sales, 2000 U.S. 6s, 1142; do. 1864, 111; do. 1865, 112½; new, 110; 1867, 110½; 10-40s, 105½; Virginia 6s, 62; Missouri 6s, 88; Canton Company, 39; Cumberland preferred, 36½; New York Central, 161½; Reading, 91½; Hudson River, 148; Michigan Central, 138; Michigan Southern, 93; Illinois Central, 141; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 104; Chicago and Rock Island, 127½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 117½.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—Cotton easier; 400 bales sold at 28½@28¾c. Flour dull and declined 5@10c; sales of 11,000 bbls. State, $5 60@7 25; Ohio, $6 75@8 50; Western, $5 65@8 50; California, $9 25@5 25 for old, and $8 50@8 75 for new. Wheat dull and lower; sales of 15,000 bushels No. 2 at $1 61; and No. 1 at $1 70. Corn heavy; sales of 31,000 bushels mixed Western at 90@92½c; yellow Southern, 93c. Oats quiet; sales of 12,000 bushels; prices unchanged. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess, $32 75. Lard quiet. Whisky dull and nominal.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	160½
N. Y. and Erie R.	35½
Phil. and Read. R.	91¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	93
Clev. and Pitt. R.	89¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	82½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	90
Chi. and R. I. R.	120½
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	117
Pa. M. S'team. Co.	110½
Cleveland and Tol.	104½
Tol. & Wabash R.	65½
Mil. & St. P. com.	65¼
Mil. & St. P. pref.	76½
Adams Express Co	63¼
Tennessee 6s, new	66½
Gold	134⅞

Market irregular.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Johnson's Amnesty Proclamation —The Virginia Election Case The Senators from Georgia.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

A Serious Charge.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The recusant witness, who is in the employ of the Russian Minister as butler, was before the District of Columbia Committee in regard to the statement that Senator Bayard and W. W. Corcoran offered to give ten thousand dollars each to have President Lincoln killed, and refused to answer.

The committee have not decided what course they will take in the case. Senator Bayard appeared before the committee, and emphatically denied the statement, and Corcoran did the same thing.

The committee will resume the investigation on Friday.

The Virginia Election.

The Senate Judiciary Committee decided to-day to report a bill which passed the House some time ago, providing for holding an election in Virginia, in which is the amendment submitting to a separate vote the disfranchising clause of the Constitution.

Georgia.

The Reconstruction Committee will not decide in the Georgia matter until the Supreme Court of that State has made a decision on the question of whether a negro is a citizen or not under the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution.

Politicians

are pouring in from all quarters, anxious to obtain some information as to the disposition of patronage under the new administration. They are all at sea, however, and the continued reticence of General Grant puzzles and demoralizes them.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Mr. Conkling presented a petition for the amendment of the Constitution so as to recognize Almighty God.

Also, a petition for a modification of the naturalization laws.

Also, a remonstrance of a wool growers' association in New York State against the renewal of the reciprocity treaty.

Mr. Pomeroy presented several petitions for equal suffrage and one praying for the amendment of the Constitution so as to recognize Almighty God.

Mr. Wilson presented a memorial asking the Government to purchase Brady's collection of war views.

Mr. Nye presented a remonstrance of citizens of San Francisco against the passage of the pending bill to protect the fur-bearing animals of Alaska.

On motion of Mr. Drake the report of the committee of conference upon the bill to amend the various acts relating to the Navy was taken up.

Mr. Grimes explained the bill, and said it was designed to make a great reduction in the size and expense of the navy, and especially of the Marine Corps.

Messrs. Edmunds and Davis criticized the report of the committee as introducing new matter not contained in the original bill; and the latter objected to it upon the further ground that it provided for two grades in the Marine Corps.

Mr. Grimes said he was in favor of still further reducing the Marine Corps, and saw no reason why it should now be any larger than before the war.

The report was agreed to.

A resolution was adopted directing the Attorney-General to furnish a list of persons convicted of violating the revenue laws with the fines and other punishments imposed upon them, and the number and dates of their pardons given to such persons by the President.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, Monday, the 22d inst., was set apart for the consideration of business from the Committee on Finance; and on motion of Mr. Frelinghuysen, Saturday next was set apart for the consideration of the bill to regulate naturalization.

Mr. Edmunds, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported on the President's Message regarding the Christmas Amnesty Proclamation, that it was not authorized by the Constitution or laws.

Mr. Stewart moved to take up the message from the House asking for a committee of conference in regard to the constitutional amendment. Carried.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Upson, from the Committee on Elections, made a report on the Louisiana contested election case, and a resolution declaring that Lucien Jones, having not received a majority of the votes cast, is not entitled to a seat in the House of Representatives from the Second Congressional district of Louisiana, was not entitled to a seat, and that neither J. W. Menard nor Caleb S. Hunt was entitled. The report and resolution, with a minority report from Mr. Kerr, were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Judd, the Secretary of War was directed to have an examination and survey made at the port of Chicago, with a view to secure such additional and enlarged harbor facilities as the necessities of commerce at that point demand.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution supplementary to the National Bankruptcy bill.

The previous question having been seconded yesterday and Mr. Pomeroy, who reported the bill, being entitled to close the debate, he yielded part of his time to Mr Poland, who argued in support of the amendment, which he had offered, providing for the withdrawal and cancellation of all the United States Legal-tender notes and their conversion into a new issue of bonds bearing interest at 4½ and 4 per cent., and redeemable after 30 to 40 years. He defended the New England States from the charge of being grasping. They had taken the national banking currency because they thought that to be for the good of the country. They had taken it because the Western States did not then choose to take it up. He declared himself in favor of the free banking system, believing it to be the true remedy to which they should at last come.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) addressed the House for twenty minutes in advocacy of an amendment submitted by him to the section of the bill in reference to the mode of letting banks go into liquidation. It proposed that the interest on the bonds deposited to secure their circulation shall cease, and that on the delivery to the Comptroller of the Currency of their circulating notes in sums of $100 or multiples thereof, pro rata proportions of the bonds shall be delivered up and the accrued interest on them be paid.

Mr. Ames inquired how it would be if a bank in liquidation could not get in all its circulation; if part of it was lost or taken out of the country?

Mr. Butler replied that there the bank had its advantage. It had money for those notes, and should not have in addition interest on the bonds. It should appear afterwards that part of the circulation of a bank was possibly lost, then the bank should come to Congress for relief. The whole circulation of Government banks was $300,000,000 more or less, perhaps $700,000,000 or $750,000,000; $350,000,000 of that would have to be taken care of by the Government whenever specie payment was resumed, and 300,000,000 must be taken care of by the banks, or they would forfeit ten per cent. on their bonds and the premium and interest on them. The moment the country come to specie payments the banks could go into liquidation, and the whole circulation of the country would be thrown on the Government to provide specie for.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 17.—Aaron Jones, the noted pugilist, died early yesterday morning, near Beavenworth.

Advices from Harlan county, Kentucky, state that an armed party, headed by Lize Baker and others, have been committing outrages and depredations in the neighborhood of Mount Pleasant. Peaceable citizens have been driven from their homes. A few days since a party met Mr. David Middleton on the road, and shot him to pieces.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, FEB. 17

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$200 City 6s, Old	97½	100 sh Read R.	45½
10 sh C & Am	172½	do	45½
9 do	173	400 do	45½
11 do	172½	200 do	45⅝
200 sh N Y & M	4¼	500 do	45⅝
4 sh Girard Bk	78	100 do	45⅝
100 sh Read R	46	100 do	45⅝
100 do	45⅝	100 do, b 10	45⅝
100 do, b 5	45⅝	100 do, 30 d	45⅝
200 do	45⅝	200 do	45⅝
200 do	46	100 do	45⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$7 00 Leh 6s, gold	90	$25 0 Pa 6s, 2 series	105
$500 do	90⅛	$750 50 Mor Co scrip	64
$300 do	90⅛	72 sh Leh V R	55⅝
$100 do	90	100 sh Read R	46
$4800 City 6s, New	95⅛	200 do	46⅛
$1000 do	95⅝	2 do	46
$1000 Pa R 2 mo	90⅛		

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Government Patronage—An Attempt to Murder General Prim—Information from Cuba.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Cabinet Officers and Political Aspirants —News From Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—General Sickles has arrived here, and General Sherman is expected next week. Their names are freely spoken of in connection with Cabinet and other offices. It is rumored that General Sickles is figuring for a very lucrative Federal office in New York. General Grant's reticence about his Cabinet has only intensified the interest of the politicians and office seekers. A number of Cabinet slates have been made, and they all include the name of Mr. Evarts as Attorney-General. Great efforts are made to secure a Cabinet position for Senator Wade, and it is thought that Mr. Colfax's influence will turn the scale in Wade's favor.

The position of Cuba excites great interest. It is expected that the revolutionary party will proclaim the independence of the Island. In that case our Government will immediately recognize the new Government, and extend belligerent rights to it, and the privileges of neutrality. It will then be open to both parties to obtain men, money, and arms from abroad. And it is not doubted that American sympathy will turn the scale in favor of free Cuba.

National Currency.

The House, by a vote of 90 to 16, has adopted Coburn's amendment to the Supplementary Currency act. It provides for an increase of national bank currency, to supply the want which exists at the South and West, instead of a redistribution of currency now authorized by law. Western and Southern members voted for it almost solid.

The President's Amnesty.

The Senate Judiciary Committee made a report to-day on the subject of the President's last amnesty proclamation. The committee's report is very long, and reviews the whole question of the Executive power in the premises, and concludes with the opinion that the President issued it with no authority under the Constitution or laws. The committ